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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 65 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
21st March	Macedonia	10560	.....	..
28th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
6th. June.	Salsette ..	6500	Morea ..	11002
13th. ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
20th. ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 981	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Sup...erintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

16w

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hasen Maru.	Terada	3785	19th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	30th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6128	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4985	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shimohe	618	16th. May.	27thMay.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE | CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

MANAGER for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers		Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Trafford Hall	A	5521	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester	C&A	5551†	....	25th Mar....
†Marton Hall			11th April.	
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta	A&C	7	....	10th June. ‡
ity of Benares	A&C	6984	....	24th June...
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June...	....
City of York	A&C	7	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
†"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilleagout from Liverpool ..	—	999	—	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 19th Mar. 9 a .m. ‡C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Fri. 20th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 23rd March 11 a.m. †P. D. & G. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. *Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. KASARA, 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera hand Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 2nd April.
*DALAMCOTTA	4413	,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their le.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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Managing Director.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The **"Marque"** gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The **"Bulldog"** (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The House for Watches of Distinction
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
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Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
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FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

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RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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FIRE LIFE
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Authorised CaPital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	...	...	1,50,000

Specia Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

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Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

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Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

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RADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above hea ing are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

COMPOUNDER WANTED at once. Day work. Apply MANAGER, Adelphi Chambers No. 22; Clare Road, Byculla. 1918

WANTED MOTOR CAR. Second-hand. 2 or 4 seated must be in good condition. Apply with lowest price details and full particulars. Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1923

WANTED a fully qualified Compounder (female). Salary Rs. 30 with board and lodging.—Apply with copies of certificates to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. 1305

WANTED Two BUTLERS for Officers' Mess Deolali. Mahomedans. Must understand Mess work. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Fare paid. Chits to be forwarded, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted.

Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deolali Garrison. Mess. 1311

WANTED—A young trained or well qualified lady teacher for Girls' Boarding School. Salary Rs. 40—50 with food and lodging in the convent.—Apply with testimonials to LADY SUPERIOR, Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra Hill, Bandra. (Bombay). 1302

WANTED two teachers (one Entrance-passed and the other Middle-pass) and one female teacher to teach Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to teachers good at sports.

Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Mohata Mool Chand Vidyalaya, Bikaner. 1238

WANTED.— INSPECTORS and Assistant Inspectors for each District and Tahsil in U. P. pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, respectively. Preference will be given to landholders. Apply at once with testimonials to A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S., General Secretary, All India Cattle Preservation Society Ltd., Lucknow. 1213

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School Kishangarh, (Rajputana), a HEADMASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned till 31st of March 1914.—DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER. Chief Member of State Council. 1233

WANTED a B.A., as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for A. V. School Ankleswar, State Second Language and Voluntary Subjects. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Apply soon to the undersigned. Ankleswar, 9th March, 1914.

JAMSEDJEE NUSSERWANJI GINVALLA,
President,
1871 Ankleswar Municipality.

WANTED immediately for the PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE a LECTURER in Physics and Mathematics, stipend Rs. 180, p.m., Candidates must hold first class certificates in the above subjects and preference will be given to a man possessing post-graduate experience.

Applications accompanied by testimonials to be submitted to.

J. H. BARNES, Esq., B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., I.A.S.,
Principal, Punjab Agricultural College,
1915. Lyallpur.

WANTED ASSISTANT for General and and Camp Furnishing, Ironmongery, E. P. Ware, Lamps, etc., Must have had some English experience, be steady, reliable and willing to adapt himself to a general business up country. Prospects to a good man. To a single man free furnished quarters will be given. Salary Rs. 150 or more to the right man. No applications will be entertained from those who have not had some English experience.—Apply giving full particulars to MURRAY & CO. LD., Lucknow. 1301

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER—temporary only—for designing and carrying out works of sub-soil water and storm water Drainage in connection with Anti-Malarial operations. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Only those with experience in such works need apply.

Applications containing particulars as to age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April, 1914.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc., Assoc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Engineer.
Ripon Buildings, 9th March, 1914.

WANTED:

WANTED A fully qualified Draughtsman on Rs. 50 a month to start.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, The Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Shimoga. 1304

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a QUALIFIED NURSE for the Memon General Hospital. Apply personally to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jakeria Musgid Street, Pydhoni. 1909

WANTED a B. A. or B. Sc. on Rs. 40 p.m., for the post of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Savantvadi High School. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, Second language and voluntary subject.

R. G. SUBNIS,
1310 Educational Inspector, Savantvadi.

WANTED A HEAD SALUTRI for the Northern Waziristan Militia, must enlist for 5 years and keep up a pony. Pay as a Duffadar Rs. 42, and allowance Rs. 20.—For further particulars apply to COMMANDANT N. W. MILITIA, Miranshah 1242

FOR SALE.

SET of crystalite snooker balls (20) fairly good order, Rs. 100.—Apply HONY. SECRETARY, C. P. Club, Nagpur. 1303

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE. IRISH Terrier Puppies born 22nd November 1913. Pedigrees include many champions and prize winners England and India. Dogs Rs. 70. Bitches Rs. 60.—E. POOLE, 46th Punjabis, Nowshera. 1309

POLO Club 33rd Lt. Cavalry. For Immediate Sale—A number of Arabs and Walers suitable for station polo and infantry chargers from Rs. 700 downwards.—For particulars apply POLO SECRETARY, Aurangabad. 1308

FOX Hounds For Sale The Mhow Hunt Draft.

2½ couple bitches, 21-22 inch.
2½ couple dogs, 22-23 inch.

These are all good working hounds, any that were not worth keeping having been destroyed. One of the dogs is a valuable stallion hound and has been used by the Pytchley and V. W. H.

Apply Captain E. J. BRIDGES, 14th Hussars, Mhow. 1306

FOR SALE A Four-in hand belonging to a Rais. Height above 16 hands, Geldings English, aged 7 to 9 years, and a spare horse to be used at times of necessity. All excellent trappers going beautifully in pairs, in very good condition and believed to be sound, suitable for Rajas and Raises. Cost price for five horses Rs. 8,000.

Offers invited—a real bargain

Further particulars from Dr. DAULATRAM, 122, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P. 1307

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.

3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.

4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.

5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.

6. D. B. C. F. S Bore Gun by Baker, in case wth 50 cartridges, 8S new. Bargains Rs. 250.

7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

TO BE LET.

A FIRST FLOOR FLAT facing West with E.L.F.F., 3 bed-rooms, Dinning and drawing open all sides TO LET. Apply to Box No. 335 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Westerly exposure. Rooms arge Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1914.

No. 2281.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 10th May 1914. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above-mentioned; the proof(s) of age and nationality required will be according to the rules specified in the foot-note to this notification;

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from their heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that the candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such College.

2. The certificates of age and nationality to be granted to the candidates for appointment as probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service will be issued in accordance with the procedure laid down below:—

(1) If the Secretary to Government, Collector of a District, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., day of 19 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions or within the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that, who is a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 19 , at a place with His Majesty's Dominions or within the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

(*Here enter details.)

I do also certify that the above-mentioned candidate has resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the Political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(2) If the Secretary to Government, Collector of a District, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions or the territories of a Native State or Prince under the suzerainty of His Majesty, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions or territories, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed† below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 19 , and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's Dominions or the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty but that he is the son/grandson of a person born in those Dominions or territories.

(†Here enter details.)

I do also certify that the above-mentioned candidate has resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the Political control of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

Note.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 1 above should be submitted to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Collector of the District or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality mentioned in the foot-note.

(1) Note.—(a) In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

(b) The Magistrate or Political Officer . . . will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

(c) The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(a) the horoscope;
(b) family books;
(c) tradesman's account books showing entries relating to the birth;
(d) the record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations;
(e) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

(d) Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

(e) Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

(g) In addition to the particulars required by Rule (a), a candidate not born in His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(Contd.)

3. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

4. The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honble the Governor-in-Council,
G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for about eight appointments to the Upper Subordinate Service with prospects rising to Rs. 250 per mensem.

Indian candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent.

Full instructions and forms of application can be obtained from the

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Surveyor General's Office,
1315 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

MADRAS CORPORATION NOTICE

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in page 110 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 10th March, 1914.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 3rd April, 1914.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 15th April, 1914.

(Sd.) T. VIJAYARAGAVA CHARYA,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 12th March, 1914. 1312

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs 90 thousand to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will:—

I. Be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required.
II. Bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.
III. Be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.
IV. Be consolidated at the desire of holders in multiples of Rs. 500, on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.
V. Be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—
1st, 5 per cent. on application.
2nd, balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will due be calculated on the 1st Instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 30th April 1914 by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenders may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipts to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

The Trustees reserve the power of rejecting all or any of the tenders made.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.

In accordance with the powers contained in Section 20, Clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act. XI of 1887 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Port Trust in the last 2 years.

Year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure.	Surplus.
1896-91 ...	7,43,075	7,58,342	...
1900-01 ...	8,40,717	10,13,649	...
1910-11 ...	36,13,540	32,26,928	3,86,582
1911-12 ...	30,82,475	31,93,973	8,88,502
1912-13 ...	46,67,661	38,51,616	8,16,045

For the past 5 years the Revenue receipts have aggregated Rs. 183,49,352 and the Revenue expenditure Rs. 157,99,790, the average Rs. 36,69,870 and Rs. 31,59,958 respectively. It is anticipated that the receipts for 1913-14 will not be less than Rs. 46,00,000.

The assets of the Trust exceed liabilities, as ascertained at last valuation, by Rs. 218,35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at naturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 218,35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at maturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 35,00,000 and an addition of Rs. 5,00,000 will be made in 1914-15.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office,

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1914.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rs.....of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1914 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....As. ..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rs.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees..... each.
Signature.....
Address.....
Dated.....1914.
1300

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING & Distribution of Prizes will take place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside. 1897

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, partners of the Firm of Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co., carrying on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, having received several inquiries, hereby inform the Public that we have no connection with the Firm of Messrs. Vicajee & Bharoocha, Agents of the Western India Transport Co., Ltd., lately established.

VICAJEE ARDESHIR TARAPOREVALA,
M. S. A. &c.
Architect &c.,
SORAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA,
M. S. A. &c.
Architect &c.,
Morarjbhoy Buildings, 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1914. 1916

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF VALUABLE SCRAP METALS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Rayapuram, up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, for the purchase of valuable Scrap Metals.

2. All Tenders must be on Company's Standard Forms, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of Supt. of Stores.
Perambur, 13th March, 1914. 1313

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
aging Agents,
383 Karimgani A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay and carrying on business and having its registered office at Girgaum Road. (In Liquidation.)

The Pioneer Bank, Limited, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act and having its registered office at Hummam Street within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

R. D. Sethna ..... Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has directed a meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Bombay Banking Company, Limited (in Liquidation) to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the offer received from some of the Directors of the said Company for payment by them to the Company of a certain sum in full discharge of all their liabilities and that such meeting will be held on Friday the 3rd day of April 1914 at 3 o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobitalao in the Town and Island of Bombay at which time and place all the creditors and contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Court has appointed me to act as Chairman of such meeting.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1914.
R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.
MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
1922

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REQUIRED for the Bombay Municipality a DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 500 p.m. rising to Rs. 700 by annual increments of Rs. 50, for approved service.

2. No candidate should apply who is older than 25 years of age and who has not either.

(a) qualified as Chartered Accountant or

(b) been trained to accounts in one of the large spending departments of Government or in the service of a railway Company or in a Commercial or Banking concern of repute.

Great importance will be attached to character and antecedents.

3. The appointment is pensionable, contribution being payable by the employee at the rate of half an anna in the rupee on the gross monthly salary.

4. Leave is granted under rules corresponding to the European Service Leave Rules of the Government of India (Civil Service Regulations.)

5. Single first class Railway and Steamer fare will be allowed to the successful applicant, if appointed in India; if appointed at Home a first class passage to Bombay by the Anchor, City, Austrian Lloyd or similar line of steamers will be provided.

6. The successful candidate will be required to produce a medical certificate of fitness if appointed in India, and if appointed at Home a certificate of fitness for service in the East, before he starts for India.

7. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices.

8. Applications (to be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned) will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30 th April next.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd March, 1914.
1314

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA RACES, TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES
and
FIRST, SECOND and THIRD EXTRA MEETINGS, 1914-15.

PROSPECTUSES for the above can be had on application to
THE SECRETARY,
Royal Calcutta Turf Club,
1304 P. O. Box No. 162, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (CHAWLS) SITUATED AT NORTHBROOK STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

High Court.

Suit No. 694 of 1902.

Jagjiwan Raisey and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Permanand Raja ..... Defendant.
Jugjiwan Raisey Raja ..... Petitioner.

Under instructions from Mr. Jugjiwaa Raisey, who has been authorized to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by an order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 9th day of April, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that portion of a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yardss or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or two chawls, or ranges, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Northbrook Street formerly called Portuguese Street, at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2951 and 2957 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 30 and 31 and now under C Ward Nos. 7729 and 7730 and Street No. 183 to 193, and bounded as follows, that is:—On or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a moiety of a passage and property of Kumbhar Raja Hajab, and on or towards the South by a moiety of a passage and the property of Kumbhar Bhima Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

TO LOVERS OF FINE ART
A CHOICE COLLECTION
of
WORKS
IN OIL PAINTING
by
Renowned Artists of Europe
(representing scenes and characters from Shakespear's Historical subjects, views and studies)

Will be exhibited at the premises (lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor) next to Madame Emelie Wingroven, Hornby Road, Fort.

from THURSDAY, the 19th instant,
and the same will be offered for sale by Public Auction,
on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises, or from the Auctioneers' Rooms.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases spirits, tinplates, advertising matter, auto-parts, oatmeal, turpentine, statue (St. Joseph's), bales paper, kegs disinfecting fluid, bags broken tiles, planks, steel bars, deck chairs, and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at R. B. C. Shed warehouse Princes Dock.

39 casks cement.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

"RAGMANIA,"
The New
EXCELSIOR REVUE.

To-night—Every Night
at 10 p.m. only.

Nothing Like It
(Past, Present, or Future).

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

Caste:
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
THE MALBOURNES.

Future of Bombay

The Broken Mirror.

Have you seen the
FAMOUS BOXING CONTEST?
Fiddler Flake *versus* Monseaur Cow Puncher.

Grand Finale,
"THE DEVIL'S BALL."
Introducing the Modern Mephistopheles.

6-30 Programme:
A combination of Cinema and Variety introducing specialities from the Revue.

PLAN at SOUNDY'S

LA SCALA
in association with
BANDMANN'S
Eastern Variety Circuit
and with
HARRY RICKARDS'
Tivoli Theatrical Ld., Australia.
Commencing
FRIDAY APRIL 3rd.
Plan will be opened at
S. ROSE & Co. To-morow and Tuesday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
From Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

IN AID OF
Prof. KARVE'S MAHILA VIDYALAYA
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE
HINDU AMATEURS,
'BHAWOO BANDAKI'
(IN MARATHI.)
EMPIRE THEATRE.
FRIDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1914
AT 9-15 P.M.
Tickets can be had at
Dr. GIDH'S Dispensary,
GIRGAUM BACK ROAD,
or G. M. College Quarters,
ROOM No. 13.
Tram Cars Available after the play.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary & Treasurer

AMUSEMENTS-

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LA SCALA THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
TWO
HUMAN FROGS,
DE MARLO AND LADY:—Marvellous and Wonderful in a Gorgeous Spectacula ract.—The FROGS PARADISE.
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Our Local Topical—A Drama—Comic—PATHE'S GAZETTE,

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Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.
Tuesday, March 17th.
The great emotional drama from Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel
"EAST LYNNE."
Wednesday, March 18th.
"DAVID GARRICK."
Thursday, March 19th.
"DIPLOMACY."
Saturday, March 21st.
The Great Cracksman Drama,
"RAFFLES",
Title role Charles Howitt.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
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PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.
1905 **NIGHTLY AT 9-30.**

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THE LATEST CINEMA SENSATION.
WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED.
A story dealing with the Horrors of the San Francisco Earthquake.
4,000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
Read what the Press in England says:—
"Contains practically every form of attraction it is possible for a picture play to possess. It is a thrilling drama; it is a striking and impressive spectacle; it is a highly emotional love-story; and it is a film of considerable pictorial beauty. The earthquake scenes are marvellously well carried out and will prove one of the biggest sensations yet seen."
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16th

15th	R. I. M. S. Minto	Douglas	Muscat Mar. 9
S.S.	Olympia	Kennard	Liverpool Feb 17
S.S.	Cairntoor	Purvis	Cardiff Feb 10
S.S.	Cheltonian	James	Colombo Mar. 10
S.S.	Rotenfels	Nerker	Hamburg Feb. 4
S.S.	Penrose	Colman	Barry Jan 27
S.S.	Hidalgo	Harbore	Hall Feb 12
S.S.	Kasara	Denne	Busreh Mar. 3
S.S.	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok Feb 26
S.S.	Rubonia	Luke	Karachi Mar. 12
S.S.	Elgin	Polts	Monhmein Feb. 24
16th	S.S. Lindula	Handcock	Busreh ar. 1
S.S.	Assaye	Coldewell	Shanghai Feb, 24

DEPARTURES.

March 16th.

S. S. Linga Cutbush Karachi.

The following vessel obtained her portclearance yesterday.

S. S. Den of Kelley Twidal Hull and Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	China	for	Shanghai etc.
,,	Himalaya	for	London.
,,	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf.
,,	Olympia	for	Liverpool etc.
,,	Penrose	for	Do.
,,	Rubonia	for	Stettin.
,,	Cheltonian	for	Kobe etc.
,,	Heim	for	Bangkok.

Monday, March 16th 1914

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th and is due here on the morning of Thursday the 19th instant.

S. S. India:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. India left Hongkong at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 14th instant.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 4 p.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on February 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cairntoor:—The steamer Cairntoor, 2,293 tons, Captain R. A. Purvis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, which port she had left on February 10, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Cheltonian:—The steamer Cheltonian, 4,426 tons, Captain R. James, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, which port she had left on March 10, with ballast.

R. I. M. S. Minto:—The R. I. M. steamer Minto, 960 tons, Captain W R. Douglas, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Muscat, which port she had left on March 9, with Government stores and passengers.

S. S. Rotenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels 3,591 tons, Captain E. Nerker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on February 4, with a general cargo.

S. S. Penrose: The steamer Penrose, 2,463 tons, Captain T. Colman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barry, which port she had left on January 27, with ballast.

S. S. Hidalgo: The Wilson Line steamer Hindalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, which port she had left on February 12, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kasara: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain, G. W. A. Denne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 3, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Heim:—The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Erikson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she had left on February 26th with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Rubonia:—The steamer Rubonia, 2,244 tons, Captain F. Luho, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 12, with ballast.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain I. G. Potto, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, which port she had left on February 24, with cargo of rice.

S. S. Lindula:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Assaye:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons, Captain G. Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on February 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Den of Kelley:—The steamer Den of Kelley, 2,874 tons, Captain E. Twidal, will sail to-day for Hull and Antiverp, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	
A	Markgraf	Schapo	Age
B	Quiroa	Cross	S. & Co.
D. & E.	Manchester Miller	Robertson	M. & Co
F.	Trafford Hall	Main	T. M. & Co
H.	Dalsai Maru	Kira	K. N. & Co
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer	O. S. K.
M	St Le nards	Cofferata	K. N. & Co
N.	Netherpark	Taylor	J. P. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Indo Maru	Komiya
2	Massilia	Thomson
2	Olympia	Cunard
3.	Wanderer	White
4	Werdenfels	Spillman
5	Den of Kelly	Twiddle
6	Kirkdale	Gibson
7.	Chantala	Phillips
8.	Steinturm	Hatenuew
9	Querimba	Lane
10 & 11.	Scharzfels	Stryker
12 & 13	Macedonia	Bennett
14.	Kasara	Denne
15	Graz	Mandick

	M. W. D.	
Dumra	Minett	M. M & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glan Graham	Becket	J. P. & Co
Cairntor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co.
Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.
China	Jacque	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Gracchus	Patrich	M. M & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hidalgo	Harbord	J. P. & Co
Heim	Erikson	F. F. C. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & O
Lichtenfels	Waldorff	W. F. A. Graham & Co
Lasna	Duesnes	T. M & Co
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Manchester Citizen	Beggs	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Pandua	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Powhaton	Blay	S. O. & Co
Penlose	Colman	W. & A. G. & Co
Qaisdar	Nielsen	K. N. & Co
Rotenfels	Nerker	W. & A. G. & Co
Rubonia	Luho	T. M. & Co.
Sofala	Warrington	M. M. & Co.
Talsette	Evaris	P. & O. S. N. Co
Zibada	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
Sudra	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Sirryahi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Galaostrian	Osborne	C. M. & Sonar

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 16.

The weather has been dry everywhere, but is becoming disturbed again in the north. The temperature is below normal over north-east and central India but now nearly normal in the north-west.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in the hills of north-west India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 16TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is also below normal at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual; maximum temperature is also normal in Central India West and south Gujrat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Whether has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 16th of March 1914.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.1	55.0	81	..	10.74	0.72
Jask	81.9	67.0	75	..	4.54	0.83
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	77.1	70.1	71	..	0.66	—2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.5	58.0	29	..	1.50	0.08
Rawalpindi	74.1	..	80	..	9.21	1.96
Lahore	83.4	57.2	57	..	3.44	0.42
Sirsa	81.3	46.1	23	..	1.51	—0.12
Ambala	84.7	53.1	52	..	2.21	—2.88
Delhi	84.2	56.4	32	..	0.74	—1.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.1	56.7	25	..	0.32	—1.19
Mainpuri	87.1	53.5	36	..	1.52	—0.52
Jhansi	88.0	56.5	18	..	0.91	—0.75
Cawnpore	88.2	57.9	36	..	1.20	—0.77
Allahabad	89.4	57.2	13	..	1.41	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	93.5	52.8	28	..	2.31	1.26
Karachi	82.1	69.2	76	..	2.11	0.78
Ajmer	85.6	50.7	33	..	2.73	1.47
Jaipore	88.1	52.1	23	..	0.86	—0.53
Kotah	88.6	59.5	25	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.5	54.4	33	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	88.3	69.0	70	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	87.2	58.8	26	..	0.11	—0.32
Rajkot	94.3	62.7	48	..	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnag Para	92.6	56.4	33	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	90.3	60.3	49	..	0.04	—0.38
Ahmedabad	94.5	58.1	23	..	0.09	—0.29
Deesa	94.6	52.8	14	..	0.16	—0.33
Neemuch	86.7	56.1	31	..	0.14	—0.65
Indore	88.6	52.6	22	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.6	51.5	47	..	5.28	2.89
Saugor	85.3	63.0	10	..	2.16	0.04
Hoshangabad	89.9	56.4	27	..	2.47	0.83
Khandwa	92.1	50.9	30	..	0.30	—0.79
Akola	94.9	53.8	18	..	0.98	—0.92
Amraoti	93.8	60.3	15	..	1.75	—0.20
Nagpur	92.6	59.7	25	..	2.10	—0.19
Chanda	94.0	54.8	48	..	1.53	—0.88
Raipur	89.7	61.1	38	..	2.00	0.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	72.3	76	..	0.08	—0.50
Ratnagari	89.3	64.7	56	..	..	—0.71
Mormugao	87.2	73.7	88	..	0.00	—1.19
Karwar	85.7	69.4	93	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.8	52.4	24	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar	94.1	57.4	15	..	0.16	—1.21
Poona	96.6	55.8	22	..	..	—1.13
Sholapur	99.9	62.1	15	..	0.01	—1.64
Bijapur	98.4	65.4	18	..	0.24	—1.18
Belgaum	96.3	61.5	24	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	93.6	59.4	13	..	0.01	—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.9	58.6	23	..	0.02	—1.68
Hyderabad	96.1	67.7	20	..	0.00	—1.98
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.7	76.1	74	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicut	88.1	77.2	79	..	4.67	—1.97
Cochin	91.0	80.5	75	..	5.16	—4.89
Colombo	89.2	76.8	93	013	31.71	5.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	73.2	73	..	0.03	—6.76
Bellary	105.0	77.3	50	..	0.04	—2.34
Guddapah	102.8	75.7	53	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	90.2	74.8	80	..	28.73	8.41
Bangalore	95.7	68.6	43	..	0.34	—3.59
Coimbator	99.4	73.0	72	..	4.87	—0.58
Trichinopoly	98.5	77.4	77	..	10.44	1.42
Negapatam	88.5	79.9	73	..	53.41	24.15

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th March was 30-109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Mr. Twidel, Sessions Judge, Chittagong, with five special jurors has completed the trial in which Nezamatali, an influential Talukdar of Tailadip and six other accused were charged with rioting accompanied by the murder of one Mohsarafali by gun shot at Diachar. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty which the Judge accepted. All the accused were accordingly acquitted.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 16th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 10 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues steady with some enquiry for Bank remittance, but usance bills remain scarce.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready	..	1	4 1-32
D. mail ...	...	1	4 1-32 to 1-16
T. T. forward, May.	..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...		1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...		1	4 3-16
,, ,, forward, June.		1	4 1-8
,, 6 m-s ready		1	4 9-32 to 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ..			170¼
Marks ,, ,, ...			138¼
60 days Hongkong ...			142¼
,, ,, Shanghai ...			191
,, ,, Japan			149½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 up for ready at 26 13/16 and unchanged for two months' delivery at 26¾. The Local Market is quiet but steady at our quotations with only a moderate business passing.

	Rs	a	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold 23	15		3
Australian bar go'd 23	14		9
Sovereigns. 15	0		0
Silver (cum duty) ready 77	12		0
1st Settlement 77	10		0
3rd Settlement 77	9		0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....35 *		40,083
B. B & C. I. Railway 47		54,833

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day owing to a fall in Calcutta quotations. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 gradually declined to Rs. 95-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95-7 (sellers) for the 30th March delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102-6.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood easy to-day and a slight drop was recorded in some shares.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,067-8.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 1,072-8.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,840 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,470.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 436¼ and Davids at Rs. 478¾.

Luxmi Cottons declined to Rs. 1,080.

Swans changed hands at Rs. 272½ in a lot.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 312½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 73½.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 141¼ x.d.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 111.

COTTON.

The advance in the American Markets continues and on Saturday New York closed 8 points higher for futures and 5 points higher for spot, while New Orleans futures were 3 and 4 points up with spot unchanged. There is a better feeling in the Home Markets, but the rise is probably, in a measure, due to the squeeze for March delivery in New York.

Yesterday (Sunday) good Broach was due at Rs. 279 in the bazaar, and this morning the Local Market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 278. Business was done early in the day at Rs. 277½, but in the afternoon the rate had dropped to Rs. 275½. Except in Broach there is little business doing, and there are sellers of fine Broach April at Rs. 272. Some settlements of fine Khamgaon-Akola March have been made at Rs. 221. Khandesh is steady with few sellers. At the close the tone of the Market is steady and good Broach is quoted Rs. 276.

The following extract dated New York 13th February is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 27th February:—

The downward trend of cotton values has continued unabated, and the trade is in a very pessimistic state of mind. New low levels for the movement have been reached, and not only has liquidation been heavy and thorough but there has been considerable pressure from bears. Outside speculation is still absent, as everyone is waiting for a revival of optimism before making commitments. While it is generally reported that business is steadily improving, many in the cotton trade feel that the improvement is more in sentiment than in fact. As is usual at this time of the year, much is heard regarding short time in English mills. Cabled advices from Manchester have been decidedly unfavourable, as it has been stated that mills are contemplating further curtailment, owing to the fact that new orders for manufacured goods are steadily falling off. These reports have added to the prevailing bearishness. In fact there is little at the moment to encourage buying, and while there are rallies from time to time, these are due largely to the technical position of the market. Receipts continue liberal, as compared with a year ago, and there is little, if any, indication of exhaustion. Advices regarding foreign crops indicate that there will be plenty of cotton for the spinners of the world even if the consumption this season surpasses that of last year.

WHAT THE OPTIMISTS SAY.

Still there are many predictions of an improvement in values, based on a supposedly stronger technical position and predictions of an improved demand for the actual for March commitments. In some quarters it is reported that spot engagements for March are even heavier than those for January, and it is expected that the fulfilment of

(Continued on page 4.)

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page* 3.)

these will again give the market a strong under-tone. Moreover, money is easier now than at that time, which will afford an improved facility for financing the cotton. Spinners of late have purchased very little actual, and are expected to enter the market soon. While there are many who are bearish on the old crop, those interested look very favourably upon purchases of the new crop options, and recently there has been a rather active demand, especially for October. These purchases are based upon the belief that textile conditions will continue to improve and that the consumption next year will be much heavier than in either of the past two years, while the size of the crop is a very uncertain factor, inasmuch as the vicissitudes of the weather have to be competed with. While statistics for the most part appear bearish, it is believed that most of the receipts and a considerable amount of the present visible supply is of such low-grade cotton that it is unspinnable.

THE NEW CROP.

The new crop is steadily looming up as an important factor in shaping the course of the market. While many are claiming that it is too early to look upon the new crop as a market influence, the open winter has permitted considerable preparation of the land, and the progress is far advanced as compared with other seasons. There is still an indication that the acreage throughout the belt will be increased materially over that of a year ago, but much will depend upon the weather this spring, and to some extent upon the price that prevails between now and planting-time. A considerable amount of ploughing has already been done, and fertiliser sales have been large. The open winter in the south-west, however, is not looked upon very favourably, as many in that section of the belt are forecasting serious damage from the boll weevil unless a severe cold spell comes. Recent advices, too, have reported that the winter rainfall in Texas has been deficient, especially in the southern and western parts of the State As a result it is reported that the acreage in that section of the belt will be smaller, and that more attention will be given to raising stock and food crops. The rainfall for Texas during January was only 3-10in., or over 1¼in. below normal.

HOLDERS AND SPINNERS.

Despite the easiness of futures, Southern spot markets have continued steady, even though the demand has been quiet. Holders are believed to be in a fairly independent position and are making no concessions. Still, both domestic and foreign spinners are buying the actual on a much better scale than had been expected, as February is usually a very dull month in the spot trade. The scarcity of high-grade cotton is the most sustaining factor in the spot situation. While predictions are current that the demand for March commitments will be heavier than that for January, many are saying that spinners are well supplied and will not add to their stocks at present quotations when everything for the next crop looks so favourable. During the past week the failure of the Mercantile National Bank of Memphis was announced, which led to fears of spot liquidation. The latter failed to materialise, however, as other banks were said to have taken care of the cotton.

DRY GOODS TRADE FAIRLY HEAVY.

With confidence steadily increasing throughout the dry goods trade, business continues on a fairly heavy scale. While it is true that concessions have been made in some classes of goods for the purpose of stimulating trade prices hold steady. Retailers' stocks are decidedly low, and they are displaying more willingness to place it is true that concessions have been made contracts for future delivery. In the print cloth markets a fair business has been done, both spot and future delivery as far ahead as May. Yarns are again dull, the easiness in cotton futures having caused buyers to withdraw from the market in anticipation of lower values. There has been some improvement in the demand from the Far East for cotton goods, but the inquiries are far below prevailing prices and little business has been put through.

E. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
H.G. Bengals		189	183	..	Ready
M.G. Bengals		208 198	188	..	..
M.G. Scind-Punjab		194	185	..	..
M.G. Khandeish		206	197	..	..
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha ..		253	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		252	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmahl		246	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		239	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		223	..	..	..
M.G. Amraoti		229	..	..	..
M.G. Broach		276	274	..	..
do.		..	..	273	15-25" March
M. G. Mattia		202	189	..	Ready
Saw-ginned Dhawar		..	..	266	1-25 May
M. G. Westerns			..	260	..
H. G. Westerns		..	..	225	..
M. G. Compta		..	..	273	..

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports .. .. : ..	9,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months.	
M.A.	6.71plus4
A.M.	6.64 ,, 3
M.J.	6.64 ,, 4
J.J.	6.59 ,, 4
J.A.	6.55 ,, 4
A.S.	6.45 ,, 4
S.O	6.33 ,, 4
O.N	6.23 ,, 3
N.D.	6.19 ,, 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is firm

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	5	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	6	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	2	0	,,
Brown Delhi May.....	9	3	0	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 45	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	7	7	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
April May 11	7	6	R. T	

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	
April May 7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed: The market is steady.

Qotuations :—

Berar.....	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	,,	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending Saturday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	19,036 Bales
Wheat	10,508 Owts
Linseed	12,610 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,341 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	4,534 ,,
Poppyseed.....	124 ,,
Groundnuts.....	2,778 ,,
Castorseed	8,389 ,,
Rice	11,732 ,,
Myrabollams	2,705 ,,
Cottonseed	26,154 ,,
Mowraseed	nil ,,
Gram	7,144 ,,
Jowar.....	3,440 ,,
Maize	nil ,,
Barley	1,487 ,,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD. for the day ending 14th March. 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	32,68,000
Current Deposits	8,98,000
Sundries	12,000
	58,33,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	16,80,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,65,000
Local Bills Discounted	67,800
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	55,200
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper ort Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc., ...	16,39,000
	58,33,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The Calcutta share market to-day was quiet. Transactions included :—Coal,—Baraboni 12¾; Burradhemo 8 7/8; Lakurka 17½; Ranigunge 20¼; South Govindpore 8 1/8.

Jute,—Alliance (pref) 94 (small lot); Albion (pref) 111; Budge Budge (ord) 242; Baranagore (ord) 64 (small lot).

Tea,—Bishnagore 23¼;

Miscellaneous,—Dalbhoom Gold 22¼.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DISPUTE OVER INHERITANCE.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

R. D. SETHNA *v.* GRACE EDITH HEMMIDGWAY.

This was an appeal preferred by Mr. Sethna as assignee of the estate and effects of Wilmot Harrison insolvent, from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who, on 17th November, 1913, found in favour of the respondent plaintiff that she was entitled to the sum of Rs. 10,000 deposited at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by her grand-uncle Charles Andrew Wakeford.

Briefly the facts out of which the original suit arose are as follows :—One Charles Andrew Wakeford died on 18th October, at the age of 82 or 84. He was unmarried and left him surviving as his next of-kin ten grandnephews and nieces. Four of them are the children of his predeceased niece; six of them are the children of his predeceased nephew. The plaintiff belonged to the former class; while the defendant belonged to the latter one.

The deceased was a Government pensioner and besides his pension, he was the owner of a deposit of Rs. 10,500 at the Hongkong Bank. The said deposit fell due on 7th Aug. 1912. In July 1912, however, the deceased became seriously ill and from the latter part of that month the defendant and his wife, attended to the deceased till his death. On 7th August, 1912, the deceased signed his name on the back of the deposit receipt and gave it to the defendant with a letter addressed to the Bank directing them to transfer the amount to the defendant Harrison. On being informed by the Bank authorities that as the defendant had not been identified nothing could be done as regards the transferring of the amount to him, the defendant wrote a letter to the Bank at the dictation of the deceased. The deceased signed it and after the signature, deceased identified the signature of the defendant. In that letter the deceased directed the Bank to hand over the amount of Rs. 10,500 in fixed deposit to his nephew Wilmot Harison. The defendant accordingly obtained Rs. 500 out of the principal sum and obtained a deposit receipt of Rs. 10,000 in his own name for the balance. After Wakeford's death, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant claiming that he had left a will and Rs. 10,000 as deposit in the Hongkong Bank and called upon the defendant to prove the will. Ultimately the suit was filed on 5th Aug. 1913. The plaintiff alleged that a will existed and further alleged that at the time the deceased signed the letter to the Bank asking them to transfer the deposit to the defendant, he was incapable of knowing what he was about; if he was of sound mind at that time, he was induced to write the letter in question by the undue influence brought to bear upon him by the defendant. The plaintiff respondent, therefore, claimed that the sum of Rs. 10,000 should be declared to belong to the late Mr. Wakeford's estate and that she was entitled to the same.

WANTED TO MAKE A PRESENT.

The defendant's case was that on 24th July 1912, the day he went to the Bank, with the deceased, the deceased told him that he wanted to make a present to him of Rs. 10,500. He again repeated his intention on 7th and 8th Aug. The defendant claimed that the gift was actually made and was a perfectly valid gift as against the heir of the deceased.

Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the original suit held that what was transferred to the defendant on 8th Aug. was an actionable claim falling under section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act. It could only be transferred according to the terms of section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act. The letter written to the Bank was merely a notice to it and therefore, there was no transfer as required by law of the debt due by the Bank to the deceased. The amount remained at the time of the deceased's death, an asset belonging to him. His Lordship therefore, held that the respondent-plaintiff was entitled to the sum of Rs. 10,000. His Lordship did not find on the other issues of the unsoundness of mind of the deceased and the undue influence alleged to have been brought to bear upon him.

From this decision of the Lower Court, the appelant-defendant preferred the present appeal. After the filing of the memorandum of appeal the appellant became an insolvent and therefore, Mr. R. D. Sethna as the assignee of his estate and effects appeared as the appellant.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Shortt appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes appeared for the respondent.

After the arguments of Counsel on both sides were heard, their Lordships reserved judgment.

Solicitors for the appellant :—Little and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent :—Pestonji, Rustim, Kolah and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATAL ASSAULT ON AN INTRUDER.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BHIMSING FAKIRSING V. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who differing from both the Assessors, found the accused guilty of the murder of one Virbhadrappa by beating him with a stick, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The prosecution alleged that for some reason not fully explained, Virbhadrappa came to the house of the accused on the 29th August, 1913, and was tied by the accused to a post and beaten by him with a heavy stick, so severely that he died within 24 hours. Hearing a noise the villagers went to the house of the accused but he threatened them, and so they fetched the police Patel who told the accused to open the door. This he at first refused to do, but being told that it would be forced open, he at last opened it, and, the villagers and the Patel going in, found Virbhadrappa injuried and tied to a post. On being questioned the accused said that Virbhadrappa had come to steal and pointed out that two ornaments were tied in his dhoti, and there the Patel found them. The accused was then taken into custody and placed before the SessionsCourt.

The accused made a confession in which he stated that he was wakened at night by a man stepping on or near him, and that he caught hold of the man and they struggled together and beat each other and then he tied him to a post and when others came he found he was Virbhadrappa and found two gold ornaments tied in his dhoti. Virbhadrappa made overtures to Danava, wife of the accused, which had provoked him. He therefore pleaded that he was acting in the right of private defence and also that he was under grave and sudden provocation.

In delivering the judgment of the Court his Lordship Justice Heaton, observed that the trying judge had disbelieved the story of the accused and had convicted him of murder. The right of private defence was put forward by the accused but he had exceeded in exercising it. The circumstance that the deceased had entered the accused's house at night time for some reason which was not lawful, led his Lordship to conclude that the accused had not the intention of committing the murder. Under the circumstances his Lordship set aside the conviction and sentence under Section 302 and convicted the accused for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 12 months.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram oppeared *amicus curie* for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

RECOMMENDATION TO ENHANCE SENTENCE NOT ACCEPTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah)

MALLAPA KRISNAPPEA AND SIX OTHERS *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was a case sent by Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Bijapur with a recommendation that the sentences passed on the accused might be enhanced because it was inadequate. The trying Magistrate was of opinion that the sharp edges of the scythe and axe were not used. But the medical evidence showed that the injuries were somewhat serious.

The accused were charged with having voluntarily caused hurt by dangerous weapons and convicted by Mr. M. V. Mudbidri. First Class Magistrate of Bijapur, and sentenced each to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. In appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal. The facts of the case are briefly these :—One Yellanagowda is the brother of the officiating Patil of the village of Konkankof. He cultivated on lease, a field of one Nadaganda of Kerakulmath, which was leased out formerly to accused No. 3. And there was a constant dispute between Yellanagowda and the accused No. 7 regarding the boundary of the fields which were adjacent to one another. Also there was an old standing dispute between him and the accused No. 7 regarding some property. Thus the accused were not on good terms with Yellangowda.

On the evening of the 19th June, 1913, while Yellangowda was passing by the houses of the accused, which are near one another, the accused No. 7 gave a hint that Yellangowda had come thereupon the accused No. 1 came out of the house and held his left hand and gave him a blow with his fist on his chest, and held him in embrace. The accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 immediately came out of their houses, and the accused No. 2 gave him a blow on his head with an axe, and the accused No. 3 gave him a cut behind his left ear with his scythe. Immediately people assembled there and carried the accused to the *chowki*. Yellangowda was sent to the Bagalkot dispensary and his statement was recorded there. The accused were then charged with having voluntarily caused hurt by dangerous weapons and sentenced by the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded an "alibi" and urged that no fight took place on the day and at the time and place, when and where it was alleged to have taken place.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments refused to enhance the sentence as recommended by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

373-13—Smetham B & Co Seth Gulamhusein Cassambhai v. Jamalbhai Jeewa.

597-13—Manch & N Mancherji Pallanji Contractor v. Camaji Bomanji Cama & anr Jeh G & B Ard H D & Co.

954-13—Shamrao M & H The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. V. N. Kirtikar & anr.

1024-13—Mulji & Tha Shaik Oosman Abdul Karim v. Molubhai Mahomed & ors Payne & Co. Soonderdas.

15-14—Tyabji D & Co Narayen Bhaskar v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

41-14—Tyabji D & Co. Karsandas Govindji v. Chaganlal Ganpatdas & anr.

145-14—Bick M R & Co. Indersing Jesraj & anr v. Chandarmal Alumehan & ors.

156-14—Jehangir M & S C Macdonald & Co. a firm v. Pestonji S. Hormasji.

157-14—Chitnis M & K Valabhdas Ranchordas v. Bai Jithobai widow.

174-14—Madh K & Ch Bhuhhandas Govindji a firm v. Morarji Parbhudas a firm Dikshet & Pur.

184-14—Ard H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ltd. & anr v. Damodhar Bawant Joshi In Person.

190-14—Surajmal & Co. Kanji Gulabchand & Co a firm v. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote Raghaveya N & Co.

224-14—Bhai K & G Tribhuwandas Amidas v. Parbhudas Amidas.

226-14—Kanga & S Hursey Hensraj v. Khimji Dewrey.

227-14—Kanga & S Hursey Hunsraj v. Khimji Dewsey & ors.

230-14—Mehta & Dal Bejonji Kharshedji Baina v. Sorab Kharshetji Merchant & ors.

244-14—Mancharsha & B Ranchordas Lakhmidas v. Thakar Mathuradas Dharsey a firm.

245-14—Madhowji K & Ch Rattonsey Mulji v. Thakoredas Keshowrao Dalal.

254-14—Mirza M & M Shaik Abdul Waheb Haji & anr v. Ahmed Bin Mahomed Bin Khatta Matubhai J & M.
Undefended New Long Cause.

1176-13—Malvi H M & R Dhana Nanji & ors v. Mithoo Hemchand & anr.
For Dismissal.

742-13—G H Dalal Dr. Chimanlal Chunilal v. Chunilal Hargovan Matichand & D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibhai Cullianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madhawji K and C, Part heard, Motichand and D, 29-1-14

For hearing on exceptions to Special Comr's further Report.

967-09—Ragh. N and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Keshow, Edg. G. W. and Co.
Long Causes.

720-13—Ard H D and Co, Bai Bhagubai widow v Kashibai and ors, Matu J and M, J O d 13-2-14.

1114-13—Daph F and D, Yeshwant Anna Kunte and ors v Amarchand Madhavji, Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw and B, R. D. Sethna v Bai Suvate alias Jamnabai and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

230-13—Khunderao L and M, Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein, Manecklal and T.

O.S. 626-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co.

877-13—Mans H M and Co, Aminabai and anr v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez, Ismail Salemahomed v Fazal Ibrahim and anr, Ard. H. D. and Co.

997-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Alexander J. Ajabeg and anr, In person.

1029-13—Tyabjee D and Co, The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors, Madhavji K and C, For postponement, Mirza M and M.

1148-13—Captain and V, Dhanjibhai Bomonji v Hari Laxuman Patel and anr, Nanu H and Co.

3-13—Daph. F. and D, Dayabhai Panachand v Raichand Ghella and anr, Mehta and D.

446-13—Jam R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram & ors. Madhowji K & C. Hiralal & Co.

424-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Khviram Lackminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand & Co. Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matu J & M.

604-13—Madh K & Ch Bai Jinkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.
Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.
Long Causes.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishuuker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Mehta and D, Part heard, 13-3-14.

792-04—Wadia G and Co, Nandlal Thakerseydas and anr v Shewshamal Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 14-3-14.

496-13—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed and ors, Pest R K and Co, Crew B and Co, Part heard, 3-3-14.

Martrimonial Suit.

308-13—Smetham B & Co Joseph William Henry Gillar v. Marij Gillard alias Aziz.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves, Little & Co.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotala & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S For postponement, Motichand & D Mulji & Th.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L & M Jehanjir G & B.

299-13—Jehanjir M & S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkana, Jehanjir & S Walla.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaje Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.
Before the Prothonotary in his office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-14—P. P. No. In person Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormasji Carsetji Sidhwa Pochha & Co Part heard.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NEW ADDRESS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ONE

PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

Election of a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Donald Fraser, 4 p.m.

Annual meeting and Distribution of Prizes of Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Alfresco Concert and Dance, G. I. P. R. Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "East Lynne," 9-30 p.m.

Lady Willingdon visits Girgaum Settlement Mission 6 p.m.

Lord Willingdon presides at Hunt Dinner at Santa Cruz.

Meeting Re Housing Problem, Trust's Offices, 6 p.m.

Treachers' Association, Lecture at St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

Formation of a Society for aid to released Prisoners, University Hall, 5 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "David Garrick," 9-30 p.m.

Arrival of Salvation Army Officers.

Lord Willingdon visits the Improvement Trust Offices, 8 a.m.

National Indian Association, annual general meeting, 5 p.m.

Annual Sports and Dance of Telegraph Recreation Club.

THURSDAY, March 19.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "Diplomacy," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the morning.

Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to serve on the Imperial Council.

Royal Opera House," Those Terrible Twins," 9-30 p.m.

Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Jamshedji Navroz, Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Viceroy opens the new Alexandra Docks, 8-30 a.m.

Lady Hardinge goes to England.

Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding. March 17.

238.—Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

239. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th Instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).
The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters. Dress Officer.—Miss Dress, White. N. C. Officers & Volunteers.—Mess Dress or uniform with Caps.

249. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Wednesday 18th Inst. "D" Coy. Thursday 19th Inst. "E" Coy. Friday 20th Inst. "F" Coy. Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd Inst. Any Company Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st Instant, and may attend on any of the above dates.

241. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointment in "C" Company:—
No. 7424 Vol. J. David to be Lance Corporal.

242. Leave.— No. 6464 Vol. A. O. St. John Dixon, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 14th March to 14th September 1914.

243. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 6th March 1914 is published for information:—
No. 60. Captain Alister Forbes, Bombay Vol. Rifles, is granted leave out of India from 11th March to 11th September 1914.

244. Medals.—In accordance with I. A. Orders No. 128 dated 9th March 1914, the undermentioned N. C. Officer B. V. Rifles has been awarded the Long Service Medal:—
Lce Sergt. J. D'Cunha.

245. Cadets Competition.—It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan at Head-Quarters Council Road at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th Instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
Camp, Santa Cruz, March 17.

1. There will be a Guest Night in Camp, Santa Cruz on the 18th Inst. dinner 8-30 p.m. White Uniform. Members inviting guests please notify numbers to the Sergt-Major.

2. Members are reminded that the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps to-morrow Wednesday the 18th Inst. at 6-45 a.m. Every member residing in Bombay and neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

3. The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty on the occasion of the arrival of H. E. the Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurt, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy of India, on Friday morning next the 20th Instant. Rendezvous and time of parade will be notified later.
Dress.—Review Order, White.

(Sd.) C. V. MARTIN, Captain
29th Lancers.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

ALEXANDRA DOCK OPENING CEREMONY.

Owing to the great demand which has arisen for seats, the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust requests that those who have admission cards and are unable to attend the ceremony, will kindly return their cards to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, as early as possible, so that the cards may be issued to others who are desirous of attending.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

The Annual Sports and Dance of the Telegraph Recreation Club, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday the former being on the Oval at 3 p.m., and the latter at the Telegraph Chambers, No. 4, Waudby Road, at 9 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S GARDEN PARTY

We invite the attention of our readers to a notice appearing in our advertisement columns under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, about the management of the vehicular traffic in connection with the Garden Party at Government House, on Friday.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the above association will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., in Alice Building, Hornby Road, when Mr. S. N. Kanga will open a discussion on the Zoroastrian Doctrine of Dualism in Aristotle. The meeting is open to the public.

LADY WILLINDGDON'S VISIT TO EUROPEAN FEMALE WORKROOMS.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Monday afternoon to the European and Eurasian Female Workrooms and Williard Home. Her Excellency was received by the Lady Superintendent, who conducted her round the different rooms. Her Excellency was very much satisfied with all that she saw, the inspection having taken about an hour. Before Her Excellency motored back, she was garlanded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Motor Car No. 1974, belonging to Mr. Muncherji Pestonji, was being driven along Bapu Khote Street, on Sunday night, when a Mahomedan boy named Ahmed Ebrahim, aged seven, suddenly came out of a bye-lane and ran across the road in front of the car. He was knocked down. The car was stopped and the boy removed from under it and taken to hospital. It was found that he had sustained a cut about eight inches long. His injuries were attended to and was allowed to go home.

FATAL JUMP FROM A WINDOW.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Ruttonbai, aged about 25.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who lived with her husband, gave birth to a child same time ago and had not been right in her mind since then. On Sunday evening whilst her father, sister and husband were talking in her room, the deceased got up from her bed, went to a window and jumped out. When picked up, she was found to be dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DAILY MORTALITY FIGURES.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay City 10 attacks and 16 deaths from plague, 2 attacks and one death from small pox and 2 attacks, and 1 death from cholera. Three of the plague attacks were reported from Mahalaxmi, two from Umerkhadi and one each from Mandvi, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Mazagon and Kamatipura. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 129 as compared with 94 in the corresponding period of 1913 and 106 in 1912. Altogether 1,594 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday of which 110 were found to be plague stricken, the largest numbers of the latter kind being supplied by Mandvi (22). Umarkhadi (18). Market (11) and Dongri (11).

WILLIAM BOOTH MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be present on the occasion of the stone-laying of the William Booth Memorial Buildings on the Ripon Road, and Sankley Street adjoining the Urdu Girls' School. His Excellency will lay the Foundation-Stone on March 23rd, at 5-15 p.m. Before proceeding to the stone-laying proper Lord Willingdon will visit the King Edward's Industerial Home for stranded Europeans, etc.

On this occasion, Commissioner Booth Tucker (Special Commissioner for India and Ceylon), will read an address to their Excellencies setting forth the history of the scheme which has been made possible by the munificence of Mr. Rattan Tata. A large number of the leading residents of this City have been invited to be present. The contingent of 54 new Officers will be present and will probably sing the song which they sang before the Queen-Empress of India just previous to their departure for India and other very interesting items will go to make up the programme of the event.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A party of 54 Salvation Army Officers from various parts of Europe including England, Sweden Norway, Denmark and Finland, are expected to arrive in Bombay about the 18th instant.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, accompanied by Colonel Sowton will arrive from Simla for the purpose of introducing, interviewing, and apointing new officers to the various departments of the Salvation Army work in India and Ceylon.

The reception will take place on Saturday March 21st in the compound adjoining the Salvation Army Headquarters, Byculla Bridge at 8 p.m., conducted by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, supported by Colonel Bullard, and Officers and Staff of the Bombay Territory. A special feature of the coming party is their musical ability.

Twice on Sunday March 22nd, Commissioner Booth Tucker, will conduct special meetings in the Byculla Hall. The morning meeting commencing at 9 a.m. will be of an Holiness character, and at night a Selvation meeting at 8 p.m. Commissioner Mrs. Booth Tucker will conduct a special meeting at Holland House, Apollo Bunder, on the Sunday evening at 8 p.m., assisted by a contingent of new Officers.

The public are invited to attend these meetings.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, issued yesterday says:—

The arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge at Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. on March 20th are described in the accompanying notification.

The attention of all officers concerned is invited to this notification.

Accommodation for a limited number of ladies and gentlemen, not otherwise entitled to attend, will be available and application for tickets of admission should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

The Municipal address to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at 12 noon on March 20th at the Town Hall is appended to this memorandum (marked II).

The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade should be requested to arrange for the attendance of a Guard of Honour with Band and Colours on this occasion.

Full dress (white) will be worn by all Civil officers entitled to wear uniform. Full dress white uniform will be worn by Naval officers, Review Order by Military officers, and morning dress by others. Indian gehtlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

The Secretary, General Department, is requested to be present on the occasion.

The arrangements in connection with the opening of the Alexandra Dock by His Excellency the Viceroy at 8-30 a.m. on March 21st are contained in the accompanying programme marked III.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade should be requested to arrange for the attendance of a Guard-of-Honour with Band and Colours.

Levee dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. Full dress white uniform will be worn by Naval Officers, Review Order by Military Officers, and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

The presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy of the addresses of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will take place at 4-30 and 4-50 p.m., respectively, on March 21st at Government House.

Morning dress will be worn on this occasion.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Bombay at 11 p.m. on March 21st from Grant Road Station.

The departure will be private and the arrangements to be made are described in the accompanying Notification No. 1563, dated 13th March 1914 (marked IV).

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, is expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay at 8 a.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 20 March, 1914, and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to the Viceroy of India.

On His Excellency alighting from the train a salute of 31 guns will be fired. A Guard-of-Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the station. A Guard-of-Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point.

His Excellency will be received at the station by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the General Officer Commanding Southern Army, the Judges of the High Court, the General officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, the Commissioner in Sind, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust the Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in Harbour, the Officers Commanding R. I. M. Ships in Harbour, the Officers Commanding Regiments, the Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps, the Commissioiner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials and gentlemen as are then in the Presidency town. A space marked A will be reserved for them.

The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

Native Chiefs who may be in Bombay are also invited to attend, and a special space marked C will be reserved for them.

All other Officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and Officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend, and will be accommodated as far as space is available in Block D.

The Public Works Department should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for His Excellency's arrival, and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4, and, on application, to Native Chiefs and the officials mentioned in paragraph 6, will be arranged by the Executive Engineer, Presidency. A limited space marked E and F will be provided in the station for the accommodation of other ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will also be by tickets, issued, on application, by the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

His Excellency will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse. A procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Levee dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. Full Dress white uniform will be worn by Naval Officers, Review Order by Military Officers, and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On arrival at the Victoria Terminus Station Their Excellencies will be met by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council and the Senior Military Officer present. The High Officials will be presented to Lord and Lady Hardinge by the Chief Secretary to Government and the Military Secretary to the Governor.

Their Excellencies will then be conducted to Block A, where the Naval Officers will be introduced to him by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, the High Court Judges by the Chief Justice, Military Officers by the Senior Military Officer present, Officers of the Royal Indian Marine by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and the Members of the Legislative Councils and the other High Officials by the Chief Secretary to Government. H. E. Lady Hardinge will follow H. E. Lord Hardinge, and the officials will be introduced to her by the Military Secretary to the Governor.

The Consular Officer in Block B, will then be introduced by the Secretary, and Under-Secretary to Government Political Department.

From Block B Their Excellencies will proceed to Block C, the Chiefs in which will be introduced by the Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government Political Department.

The gentlemen present are particularly requested to keep the passage clear by remaining in the spaces provided for them while the introductions are proceeding.

On the conclusion of the proceedings H. E. the Viceroy will inspect the Guard-of-Honour.

When H. E. the Viceroy proceeds towards his carriage after inspecting the Guard of Honour, the occupants of Blocks A, B and C may follow down the passage. The occupants of all other Blocks should retain their places until the procession of carriages has left the Station.

The police will make due arrangements to prevent unauthorized persons from obtaining access to any of the Blocks.

The Public Works Department will be in immediate charge of the arrangements in all the Blocks. The Under Secretary, Political Department, will be responsible for the orderly progress of the arrangements described in paragraphs 5 to 8 above, and should arrange for such assistance as he may require.

PROGRAMME FOR OPENING OF ALEXANDRA DOCK.

March 21st, 1914.

7-45 a.m. Trustees and ladies accompanying them will embark on the Steam Tug Rose at the Apollo Bunder for transfer to the S. S. Lhasa lying at one of the Government buoys.

8-10 a.m. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon and their respective staffs, arrive at the Apollo Bandar and will be received by the Chairman who will be presented by His Excellency the Governor.

Embark on the Government Launch Diamond for S. S. Lhasa. On arrival on board the Lhasa the Chairman will introduce the Trustees and the ladies accompanying them.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon and the Chairman, will take their stand on the bridge, the remainder of the party standing on the main deck.

8-30 a.m. Arrive off Alexandra Dock Entrance; gates will be opened prior to arrival and vessel steams in breaking riband. Vessel proceeds to No. 1 berth, with port side next to quay.

8-45 a.m. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge with His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon and the rest of the party land.

Chairman presents—
Chief Engineer, Mr. Messent.
Deputy Engineer, Mr. Savile; and
Mr. Wills, representative of the Contractors.

Mrs. Sprott presents bouquet to Lady Hardinge.

Inspection of Guard-of-Honour.

8-55 a.m. Their Excellencies will be conducted to *dais* by the Chairman and Trustees.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their respective staffs, will take their seats on the *dais*, the Chairman and Trustees standing in front of the *dais*.

9-0 a.m. The Chairman reads brief address and presents casket.

His Excellency the Viceroy replies.

9-20 Their Excellencies will be conducted by the Chairman and the Trustees through the central gangway to the point of departure at the back of the amphitheatre.

9-25 a.m. Departure Government House.

PRIVATE DEPARTURE.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G. C. V. O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, will leave Bombay from the Grant Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Saturday, the 21st March 1914, at 11 p.m. His Excellency's departure will be private.

2. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade should be requested to issue the necessary orders for the firing of a salute of 31 guns at 7-30 a.m., on Monday, the 23rd March 1914, to announce His Excellency's departure.

3. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

THEFT OF GOLD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Trimbax Ramchandra, was charged with the theft of two tolas of gold.

The facts of the case are that on the 9th instant, the accused was engaged by one Anto Ramkrishna, a goldsmith to do daily work, and gave him two tolas of gold to prepare into beads. On the next day in the absence of the complainant the accused absconded with the gold. Yesterday the accused was arrested with the property stolen.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had one previous conviction, his Worship, sentenced him two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BACK TO GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Clems placed one William Way land, a European, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused had just undergone a term of imprisonment, and was released this morning. He was willing to go to the Government Workhouse.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Workhouse.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector of Lights. Port Trust, charged Shaik Mahomed, a tindal of a tony, with navigating without lights.

The accused was seen bringing four Europeans from the s. s. "Manchester Citizen" on Sunday evening in his tony without lights, and fortunately the tony thrice missed striking the boat.

The accused was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT OF A RING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, on Monday, Ramji Daulat, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a gold ring valued at Rs. 15 and Rs. 60 in each, the property of one Bhamoo Ganoo.

The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were boarding together and taking advantage of the complainant's absence from home on Saturday, the accused stole the above mentioned property and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested.

The accused was convicted and as he had previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government of Bombay have recently published a pamphlet, entitled "The Problem of Urdu Teaching in the Bombay Presidency," which describes certain experimental measures that have been adopted with a view to testing the genuineness and extent of the Mahomedan demand for education through the medium of Urdu throughout the Presidency proper, and the attitude of Government to that demand. Government have now supplemented the exposition of policy contained in that pamphlet by issuing a second pamphlet entitled "Mahomedan Education: Recent Developments in the Bombay Presidency," in which the special arrangements made in the past few years to meet Mahomedan educational needs are detailed.

The present pamphlet describes the appointment of a special Mahomedan inspecting staff for the Presidency proper, the appointment of a Mahomedan lady inspectress, the experiment of opening a central Urdu girls' school at Poona, the coming foundation of a Mahomedan boys' school, also at Poona, after the model of an English public school, proposals to establish central Urdu boys' schools in every district and to popularize the educational service among Urdu teachers by granting them special allowances, and the existing system of reserving scholarships for Mahomedans who wish to prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage. The pamphlet also contains a chapter, devoted to the particular conditions and needs of Sind, which reviews Government's policy of encouraging the indigenous "Mulla" or mosque schools to improve themselves, and the consummation of that policy in the recent creation of a special Mahomedan inspecting staff. It also describes the measures adopted to popularize the local board schools by giving facilities for religious instruction in them out of school hours, and sketches a comprehensive scheme for the encouragement of secondary education among the Mahomedans of Sind, chiefly by means of the yearly grant of 133 new scholarships. This scheme contemplates a recurring expenditure of Rs. 95,000 per annum, and is now under the consideration of Government.

It is hoped that the present pamphlet, if read with the pamphlet already issued, will present a sufficiently clear picture of the actual state of Mahomedan education, as it stands to-day, to enable those interested in this important subject to appreciate its later developments which may result from the deliberations of the Mahomedan Education Committee.

The new pamphlet can be obtained from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press or from the usual agents for Government publications at the price of three annas.

LORD PENTLAND'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

His Excellency the Governor's temperature has reached normal and the inflamation of the lungs is subsiding.

LATER.

The following bulletin was issued to-day regarding the health of Lord Pentland:—There is no further spread of pneumonia and His Excellency's progress is all that could be desired.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

SOME INTERESTING COMPETITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 16.

Shooting on the Wanowri ranges yesterday was as brisk as ever, and General Sir Arthur Barrett with Lady Barrett, General Aitken and other officers watched some of the competitions. In match 14 for the Dorabji Challenge shield judging distance and fire direction, the team commanders were called up together and shown the targets, being given one minute to judge the distance. The correct distances were then given and each team in turn opened fire at three sets of fixed head and shoulder targets. Match 15, snap shooting against snipers, was more than ordinarily interesting. The teams were drawn up, magazines charged and rifles were at the loading position. A figure of a man's head appeared five times at different places behind a rock. Each appearance was for four seconds and a blank round was fired from the butts at each exposure, a distance of 200 yards approximately. This was won by the Dorsets against the Camerons and by the 105th Maharattas in class B against the 20th Infantry.

The aggregate matches have been decided. Sergeant-Major Semmence, Norfolks, as was generally anticipated, won the Association's medal in addition to Rs. 106 with a creditable aggregate of 97 points. Corporal Corrins, Dorsets takes the silver medal and Rs. 56 and Lance Corporal Steward, Norfolks, the bronze medal and Rs. 50. In class B Sub-Luxumrao Jawant 117th Maharattas, and Naik Shankar Naik, 117th Maharattas, have tied with 84 points for the gold medal and the tie will be fired off later on.

The following are the scores:—

Match 14, Class a.—The Dorabji Challenge Shield: Judging distance and fire direction—1st Norfolks; 2nd, Sherwood Foresters.

Match 14 Class b.—1st, 117th Mahrattas, 2nd team; 2nd, 3rd Mappers and Miners.

Match 15 Class a.—Snap shooting against snipers, 1st, 2nd Forsets, F, Coy. 2nd Cameron Highlanders (6th team).

Match 15 Class b.—1st, 105th Mahrattas, 1st team, 2nd 20th (D.C.O.) Infantry.

Revolver Match.—1st, 2nd Dorsets; 2nd 105th Mahrattas.

Pool Class a.—500 yards Pte. Banger Norfolks pts 19, Rs. 39; Pte Horgar, Norfolks pts 17, Rs. 12-8; Lance Corporal Kent Ox. and Bucks pts 17, Rs. 12-8; Pte Wales, Norfolks pts 17, 17, Rs. 12-8. Lance Corporal Heave, Norfolks, pts 17, Rs. 12-8.

Pool Class B.—Sub Vithal Chande, 117th Mahrattas pts 18; Rs. 5-4; Hav. Ramji Garu, 105th C. Mahrattas, pts 18, Rs. 5-4; Sub Vithal Chande, 117th Mahrattas pts 17, Rs. 3; Jemadar Mahdearao Nanlandi, 117th Mahrattas, pts 17, Rs. 3.

Pool Class A.—600 yards Lancer Corporal Morris, Norfolks, pts 19, Rs. 26, Colors Sergeant Huggins, Norfolks, pts 18, Rs. 9-4; 2nd Lieut Stephenson, Dorsets, pts 18, Rs. 9-4. Pte McKell, Camerons, pts 17; Rs. 8-8 Pte Bruce Norfolks, pts 17, Rs. 8; Lance Corporal Ongley Dorsets, pts 16, Rs. 8; Lance Corporal Hazell, Dorsets, pts 17, Rs. 8-8.

Pool Class B.—Lance Naik Akhmed 20th Punjabis, pts 18, Rs. 4; Naik Kamal pts 16, Rs. 3-8; Lance Naik Sher Azam Pts 16, Rs. 3-8; Naik Awal Khan pts 16, Rs. 3-8.

Match Class A.—Agregate matches 1 to 6—Sergt Maj Semmence, Norfolks pts 97, Rs. 106, and gold medal. Corporal Cossins, Dorsets pts 88, Rs. 66 and silver medal. Lance Corporal Steward, Norfolks pts 7; Rs. 50 and bronze medal. Lance Corporal Barfoot A. and Bucks pts 79 Rs. 39; Lance Corporal Pavey, Dorsets pts 78, Rs. 39; Colour Sergeant McCallum Camerons, pts 78 Rs. 30.

Match 7 Class B.—Subr Luxmanrao Javant, 117th Mah. pts 84, Rs. 31; Naik Shankar, 117th Mah, pts 84 Rs. 31. (The above will be shot off to decide who wins the gold medal) Pte Narayan Gaikwad, 105th Mah pts 82, Rs. 19; Jem Ramswami Naidu, 20th Co. S. and M. pts 76 Rs. 16; Pte Narayan Ghatgi, 117th Mahrattas, pts 75, Rs. 15; Jam Mahomed Umar, 120th Rajputana Infantry, pts 3, Rs. 14 Pte Looka-Rajputana Infantry, pts 73 Rs. 14.

Match 11 Class A.—Sighting and observation, open to pairs of officers and N. C. Os only. L. C. B. Spinks, Norfolks pts 7, Rs. 7-12. Lance Warren, Dorsets pts 7, Rs. 7-12. Lance Corporal White Dorsets, pts 7. Rs. 7-12.

Match 11 Class B.—Capt. A. Delmi Radcliffe, 105th Mahrattas 7 pts, 5 Rs; Subdr Saiyad Tularam, 105th Mahrattas, pts 7, Rs. 5; Jamdr Mahomed Umar 120th Infy, pts 5, Rs. 2-8; Jamdr Taj Singh, 120th Infy, pts 5, Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held at Mahim on Sunday, the opening event was a 10 Bird handicap Sweep which was won by A. Leeson with a straight run of 10 kills, D. W. Johnstone taking second prize after shooting off a tie with R. Kennedy and W. S. Rogers.

A second Sweep under similar conditions was won by D. W. Johnstone with a total of 7 kills, R. Kennedy taking second prize.

The Kynoch Cup competition came next and resulted in a tie between J. Cuninghame and W. S. Rogers and with a total of 8 kills inclusive of 1 handicap each, in the shoot off the former was seen to advantage and with 8 kills against five recorded by his opponent he obtained the holdership of the Cup.

The Double Rise competition was the next event for decision, D. W. Johnstone with 2 double and 3 single kills taking 1st prize and W. S. Rogers second prize.

A Spoon Competition followed, A. Leeson with 8 kills obtained the Spoon, J. Cuninghame taking the Sweep as second prize.

The Winchester Competition was the final event, 10 birds at Unknown traps and angles, W. S. Rogers with 9 kills and 1 handicap returned a possible and A. Leeson, A. W. Noble and D. W. Johnstone tied for second prize, the former with 9 kills winning on the shoot off.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 16.

The Murray Football Tournament resulted in a win for the Seaforth Highlanders, who beat the Royal Scots by one goal to love after an extra time. Mrs. Wilson presented the cup and medals to the winners and the runners up.

(For other Sporting News see page 8.

BRITAIN'S BEST

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

TUFFIELD—March 13th, at Bombay, the wife of T. C. Silwood Tuffield, Loco. Department, G. I. P. Ry., Parel, of a daughter.

WEBER—On the 13th March, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Weber, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay a daughter.

WIDDRINGTON—March 1st, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major Bertram Widdington, 60th Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—DODS—March 3rd, at the United Free Church, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, William Crawford Currie eldest son of the late William Currie formerly of Messrs. Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, to Ruth Forrest Dods, daughter of the late Charles S. Dods, Haddington.

DEATH.

HODSON—March 1st, at Bangalore, Noel George, the dearly loved son of Geo and Amy Hodson, of Residency Road, aged 20 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

The trial at Calcutta of Nirmal Kanta Ray on the charges of murdering Nripendranath Ghose, an inspector of the C. I. D., and Ananta Teli closed on Thursday with the acquittal of the accused. The accused has, however, still to be retried on the charge of abetment of murder, but the capital charge has failed. The case, which naturally created great consternation throughout the country by reason of its anarchical features, presents several aspects of unusual interest. Briefly, the story is that on the evening of the 19th January, about 8-15 to be precise, a Bengali inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, while getting off a tramcar, was shot dead by an unknown person at the corner of Grey Street and Chitpore Road, one of the most crowded thoroughfares in Calcutta. It was at first reported that the inspector's orderly immediately gave chase to two men who were running away and, with the help of a constable on duty, secured one of the two, Nirmal Kanta Ray, the accused, but in the chase the latter was alleged to have fired upon his pursuers hitting a boy named Ananta Teli, who subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Subsequent reports of the occurrence, however, gave further details which it is necessary to bear in mind in order to follow the course, and gauge the value, of the evidence tendered on behalf of the police in the High Court. In the actual words of Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police,

"Those who first took up the chase were four members of the police force, and I am glad that both the Bengal police and the Calcutta police are represented among those who had the presence of mind, the intrepidity, and the persistence to chase an apparently armed man in conditions of such difficulty and danger. The credit for the actual capture of the man pursued lies with two stalwart up-countrymen who are resident in Calcutta, one of whom actually caught the flying man in his arms and pinned him to the wall, while the other took a loaded revolver from him. There were three other townspeople who in a minor degree contributed to the capture.

These words were publicly uttered by the Commissioner in the course of a police parade, at which His Excellency Lord Carmichael was present, when substantial monetary rewards were given to the supposed capturer of the assassin. Let it be borne in mind that the Police Commissioner took this unusual step while the alleged assassin's crime had not been legally proved, and while the accused was protesting his innocence. There was no doubt in the Commissioner's mind, of course, that the real murderer had been caught and his faith in his men was as strong as that which can remove mountains. Hence it is not surprising that even the Bengal Government, who were naturally pleased with the valour stated to have been displayed by the police, came to the conclusion that the spirited conduct of the constable and by-standers ought to receive a signal mark of appreciation. In consequence of this public mark of the Government's appreciation, it is not surprising that the general public, like the police and the Bengal Government, rushed to the conclusion that the murderer had been caught red-handed. In his extremely able address to the jury, on behalf of the defence, Mr. Eardley Norton pointed out how this action of the police had prejudiced the accused.

I say the whole of the transaction was a gross travesty of justice. I say that never within living memory has there ever been a grosser contempt of court. Here was a man protesting his innocence,and he was entitled by all the laws of England to a fair, just, and impartial trial. What was the idea of calling a public parade and asking his Excellency the Governor to preside, when the object of the parade was to declare to the world, as was done that morning, that these police officers and others were being rewarded because they had captured the murderer of the inspector? That is the very issue that you have been called upon to try to-day. I do not want to make the case uglier or more infamous that it is against the Government as it stands. I say this and I will maintain this to my dying day, that a more injudicious exhibition of official power has never been displayed before inside the four corners of this Presidency, and while this man, my client, was proclaiming his right to be tried as an innocent person.

In the course of his address, Mr. Norton further raised equally important issues regarding the alleged possession by the accused of a revolver which could only fire bullets of a certain calibre,—*not* the .360 bullets found in the body of the murdered inspector, as transpired in the course of the proceedings at the High Court. Mr. Norton's case was practically a denial that his client fired a shot into the inspector's body at the crossing. There was abundant evidence, he pointed out, that only three shots were fired at the crossing. Every shot fired had found its billet; each one was found inside the inspector. If three shots were fired, and three shots were found inside the inspector's body, and taking it that each one of those was a .360 bullet, it followed that his client never shot the inspector. What followed from that? "Each one of these witnesses," said Mr. Norton, "who has sworn to you that he saw my client discharge a bullet into the inspector's body and that the bullet went home stands self-convicted as a liar." It is not surprising that the jury could not accept the prosecution's version of the murder and were so divided in their opinion as regards the four charges that they had to be discharged, the accused, however, being unanimously acquitted of the charge of murder. This acquittal adds another to the remarkable list of failures in the long record of these anarchist trials in Bengal. The trial of Ray seems to have brought out the fact that the real assassin escaped under the eyes of the police who were rewarded for their "valour" in capturing another man.

THE I. M. S. AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, who, in addition to being a very successful medical practitioner in Madras, is a well-known public man in that Presidency, makes an interesting suggestion with regard to the Indian Medical Service in the February number of "The Indian Review." Dr. Nair very truly points out that for Government to pay a handsome salary to their medical officers, and, at the same time to let them loose on the general public to practise as private practitioners, is unfair competition and one of the main causes in keeping down the independent medical practitioner in India. He suggests that the rule which obtains in the Federated Malay States, whereby medical officers, who have had two or three years' experience in the country, are allowed the option of drawing their full pay or of taking private practice, might be adopted with advantage in this country. We do not know what the exact conditions of private medical practice may be in the Malay States, but we fear they must be totally dissimilar to those here, and we think Dr. Nair's proposal too drastic to be likely to meet with ready acceptance even from those who agree with the principle that private practice, except in a very limited way, should be closed to the Government medical officer. There is no doubt, however, that in the Presidency and other large towns a good deal of unfair competition does exist owing to members of the Indian Medical Service placing their services at the disposal of anybody for a fee of a guinea; and, though the public are gradually waking up to the fact that a doctor who charges a guinea is not necessarily a better doctor than one who charges a smaller fee, there are still a great many simple people who readily accept the guinea-practitioner at his own valuation. It is well-known that some of the professors in the medical colleges have monopolised three-fourths of the private practice available in the places in which they are stationed, not because all of them are experts or specialists, but principally on account of the hall-mark set upon them by the Government. This extreme activity on the part of I. M .S. officers placed in professorial chairs has its inevitable effects on the position and prospects of the independent medical profession, many of whose members, with at least professional qualifications, have to be content with the crumbs that fall from the I. M. S. table. In our opinion, the professorships in the medical colleges should be constituted into a service entirely separate from the I. M. S., recruitment to be from among trained experts wherever they may be available. This should not be, as hitherto, a question of the nationality of the professor, but a question of his competence and ability to teach his own particular subject. Further, professors should no more be allowed to jump from one chair to another,—to-day Surgery, to-morrow Pathology, the day after Chemistry, as is not an infrequent occurrence in the institutions where they lecture!

In previous articles on the Indian Medical Service we have shown the extreme urgency that exists for the reform and reconstitution of that Service. Dr. Nair covers the same ground, but goes much further. He proposes that the Indian Medical Service should remain entirely military, like the Royal Army Medical Corps, and that a new Civil Medical Department be created, examinations for admission being held both in England and India and being equally accessible to Indians and Europeans. The only objection, so far as can be seen, that can be raised against this is that of the want of a war reserve. But none of the witnesses before the Royal Commission were able to prove the necessity of such a large reserve as is now maintained. And, even if necessity were to arise, we have no doubt that the Indian Medical Service, together with medical volunteers, would be quite adequate to meet any reasonable demand that might be made upon the Indian Army at any time. There is considerable force in most of Dr. Nair's proposals, and the outline he has drawn for the reorganisation of the medical services would, it may reasonably be expected, give expert professors for the colleges, practical sanitarians, salaried medical officers for the districts where independent practitioners are scarce or unavailable, and an efficient and capable body of independent private practitioners from whom great benefits could be expected in course of time in the way of research,—leading to the advancement of medical science.

Notes of the Day.

A Tie in the Council.

The Bombay Legislative Council adjourned last evening under curious circumstances. An amendment to the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Bill had been moved, with the object of excluding Irrigation works constructed by a particular individual from the section which provides for such works being "declared," and after the votes had been counted it was seen that some deadlock had occurred. The Chief Secretary was called up to the dais for consultation, and His Excellency apologised for keeping the members waiting, saying that an interesting situation, about which they were not quite clear, had arisen. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suggested an adjournment, and this suggestion was eventually adopted by His Excellency, who then explained that there had been an equality of votes, and that it was not quite clear whether the President had the right to give a casting vote. They hoped, he said, to find a solution of the difficulty by the time they met at 11-30 this morning. The incident caused a good deal of discussion and interest among the non-official members.

Empire Relations.

If legislation is carried through to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Commission in South Africa, India may congratulate herself, at any rate for the present, upon having won a hard-fought and memorable victory. The Indian problem in South Africa is essentially an Imperial problem, and the partial solution proposed cannot, we fear, be accepted as the last word either of India or of the Empire. But the Indian problem is only one of the many problems which both South Africa and the Empire are called upon to face and solve. We are not concerned at present with the aspects of the recent deportations, nor, indeed, with any particular act of external policy of the Union Government. But we would draw attention to an attitude of mind which appears to be peculiar to the sub-continent regarding Empire relations. It may be described as "Hertzogism" in its inception, but it is not confined to the "Hertzog" cave in Union politics. It consists in an effort to find some difference between the position which South Africa occupies in the Empire and that of other Dominions, such as Canada. In the course of the recent debate on the Indemnity Bill, Mr. H. Burton, Minister for Railways, is reported to have said: "Although actuated by the friendliest possible feelings to England and the Empire, we still feel that it is the interest of South Africa which should come first". Mr. Burton ought to know that this is not, and cannot be, the true position. South Africa derives her security from foreign attack from the Motherland and the relations ought to be surely something more than "friendly". There is real danger in the idea that seems at present to be prevalent among some of the members of the Union Government that South Africa as a self-governing Dominion, "ought to come first," and those who not only find, but seek an antagonism between the interests of South Africa, and those of the Empire are in truth enemies of the Empire.

Mr. Bodren's Example.

It was General Hertzog who first publicly came forward as the champion of this idea, and his quarrels with General Botha, in consequence, and also through personal jealousy, have been most unseemly. This attitude of mind on the part of General Hertzog indicates two things. The first is that such politicians are themselves not sufficiently developed to be ready for Imperial citizenship; and the second is that the sooner Empire relationships are clearly defined, so that all may understand what the position is, the better for the Empire, if it is to be held together as a great civilising, humanising agent for progress and liberty. It is greatly to be regretted that there has been a disposition on the part of Imperial statemen to favour the policy of drift with regard to the problem of Imperial relations. Courage and faith are, above all, essential to settle the problem of Empire governance. All our statesmen do not possess these virtues, and it is a pity there are not more Dominion statesmen of the type and calibre of Mr. Borden, for instance, to guide Imperial counsels. Speaking in the Dominion House of Commons on December 5th, 1912, when introducing the famous Naval Aid Bill, Mr. Borden, referring to the problem of co-operation in Imperial defence, made use of the following memorable words:—

"But I conceive that its solution is not impossible, and however difficult the task may be it is not the part of wisdom or statesmanship to evade it, and so we invite the statesmen of Great Britain to study with us this real problem of Imperial existence."

This is the spirit in which such problems should be faced, and when that spirit spreads, the Empire will begin a new and lasting lease of life and greatness.

Cinemas and Children.

It is interesting to note that the belief current in some quarters that picture theatres exercise a harmful influence upon the minds of children is not shared by Mr. Thomas Holmes, the Secretary of the Howard Association. Speaking from a long experience of juvenile criminals, he told a newspaper's representative in London the other day that he was inclined to attribute the recent great increase in serious offences among young people rather to their susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion. "Mentally and morally," he said, "I do not think much harm is being done by picture palaces, though I am not sure that they are not responsible for certain injurious physical effects. I doubt very much whether it is desirable for a child to be subjected to the strain involved by the prolonged watching of pictures, and, doubtless, the eyes and nerves suffer. But I have never seen anything in a picture show that could be described as demoralising, and I have visited many halls, especially to ascertain the class of entertainment given." This outcry against picture shows seems to be confined to people who have no practical knowledge of them.

Sind Jagirdar's Memorial.

A memorial has been addressed by the Jagirdars and Zamindars' Association of Tando Sub-Division in the Hyderabad District, to the Government of Bombay, praying that the increased rates of assessment in that Sub-Division might be postponed for a year for reasons set forth in the memorial. The Commissioner-in-Sind is of opinion, it may be mentioned, that the following circumstances justify increase of rates: Extension of rice cultivation; extension of Khariff cultivation; decrease in remissions and arrears of land revenue; rise of 43 p.c. in prices of unhusked paddy; increase of expenditure on clearance by the Irrigation Department and strengthening of the Hajipur bund by the same Department. The Association discusses these points one by one very fully in their memorial, which seems to be well-reasoned and certainly deserving of careful consideration by the authorities.

The Ceylon Chief Justice.

The Colombo papers state that Sir A. G. Lascelles, K.C., Chief Justice of Ceylon, is about to retire from the Bench. His Lordship has filled the office for nine years, during which period (according to the "Ceylon Independent") he has enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and confidence of the public, the Bar and the judiciary. His popularity in Ceylon it, it is said, equals that of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in India. He is fifty-six years of age.

RUSSIAN DISASTER.

TRAINFUL OF NAVVIES PERISH.

AWFUL DEVASTATION REVEALED.

CORPSES RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.

The full extent of the Kuban catastrophe is still unknown, telegraphs being interrupted.

LATER.

A graphic account is to hand of the Kuban catastrophe.

It says 170 railway navvies were sleeping in sheds when they were surprised by the floods. They fled in a train which was overturned by a torrent. Many perished therein. The storm raged for ten hours.

The retreating waters revealed awful devastation. Among the tangled heaps of rails, sleepers, and wreckage of huts, lay corpses, many of which bore traces of a desperate struggle for life.

Forty-eight navvies saved themselves in a miraculous manner by clinging to the wreckage.

The fate of a thousand persons is yet uncertain.

MUDDY RAIN IN TIFLIS.

TIFLIS, Mar. 16.

Tiflis and other towns were overhung yesterday by a heavy yellow cloud, from which fell muddy rain. The phenomenon is due to a duststorm in the region of the Baku section of the Trans-Caucasian railway, which was interrupted by accumulations of dust last night which set in at 3 in the afternoon.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND PARTY LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.

The Conference to discuss Russian foreign policy and national defence was attended by the representatives of all parties, except the Poles, the Mahomedans, the Socialists and the Labourites. Some Deputies tried to raise domestic questions, but the Premier declared they were outside the scope of the Conference. It is understood that a further Conference will be arranged, if necessary.

PLEA OF INTERNATIONAL JUNCTURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.

At the secret conference of the Ministers was explained the necessity for greatly increased military and naval credits at the present international juncture. The Chief of the General Staff was present.

MORE SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

CATHEDRAL WINDOW DISFIGURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Suffragettes yesterday daubed with white paint the entire interior of Birmingham Cathedral, inscribing the words "Votes for women" and similar war cries. A magnificent Burne-Jones window, it is feared, will be permanently disfigured.

It is supposed that a Suffragette secreted herself in the building and admitted others at night. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

WRECK OF BARQUE AT LANDS END.

CAPTAIN AND FOUR OF CREW PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEENSTOWN, Mar. 16.

The Swedish barque Trifolium has been wrecked at Lands End. The captain and four of the crew were drowned. Five were saved owing to the strenuous efforts of the coastguards and lifeboats.

THE PENNY "TIMES."

HALF A MILLION READERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Upwards of half a million copies of "The Times" have been ordered to-day.

JAPANESE NAVY ESTIMATES.

PARTY LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

OFFER OF A COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 15.

The Premier has summoned the party leaders of the Upper House to a conference and said he would offer a compromise on the Navy Estimates which he asked them to accept for the good of the country. The leaders are now conferring on the subject.

Following on the recent close examination by the Procurator regarding shipbuilding in England, Vice-Admiral Thuru-taromatsu has been arrested in connection with the naval scandals.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AND ELEVEN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 15.

The communications which were destroyed by the earthquake have now been restored. There were eleven casualties at Omagari and Kariwano and enormous damage was done by a volcano at Asama which burst into eruption.

83 LIVES LOST: 435 HOUSES WRECKED.

TOKIO, Mar. 16.

Official telegrams speak of eighty-three victims of the earthquake, while 435 houses were wrecked, including the prefecture at Akita.

Communications are still greatly delayed.

PANAMA TOLLS AND MONRO DOCTRINE

NO NOTICE TO BE TAKEN OF DR. PAGE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.

It is not expected that President Wilson will play the slightest attention to Mr. Chamberlain's resolution. Government, apparently, is disposed to treat the whole matter as a joke.

The above refers to the motion of Mr. Chamberlain (Democrat), an opponent of free-tolls to American Shipping whose motion that Mr. Bryan should obtain an explanation of the speech made by Dr. Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London and which was adopted by the Senate.

IMPERIAL STUDIES IN LONDON

PERSONNEL OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Senate of the University of London has appointed a committee to advise upon the reorganisation of Imperial studies in London and the creation of a department of Imperial studies.

The committee includes Lord Rosebery, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Hambledon, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Theodore Morison and Professor Hearnshaw.

BATTLESHIP ADRIFT.

DRAGS HER ANCHORS TWO MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Battleship New Zealand anchored at Berehaven dragged her anchors two miles and lost her topmast wireless gear.

AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

NINE RUSSIANS CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 16.

The trial of nine Russians for espionage on dehalf of the Russian general staff has begun.

ARGENTINE LOAN FOR HYDRAULIC WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.

The Government has accepted a loan from Messrs. Baring Brothers of ten millions sterling for the construction of hydraulic works.

Maulvi Nooruddin, successor of the promised Messiah Qadian expired on Friday afternoon and is succeeded by Sahibzada Bashiruddin Mahamed who has been elected as the head of the Ahadiyza Cammitta with general consent.

DERVISH RAIDS AT ADEN.

FIRING ON A BAZAAR.

FUTILE POLICE PURSUIT.

VILLAGES BURNT AND SEVERAL KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Mar. 16.

Fifty Dervish horsemen fired a volley into the native bazaar at Berbera on Friday night wounding several inhabitants. The Police pursued them for about ten miles but failed to come up with the Dervishes who, in their retreat, fired into the small-pox hospital and set fire to villages along the route, killing and wounding five members of the friendly tribes.

A more severe raid is reported to have occurred twenty miles to the east.

FATAL LASCAR AFFRAY.

WRESTLING MATCH ENDS IN FREE FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

A wrestling match yesterday between lascars from the Caledonia and the Morea at Tilbury degenerated into a blood-thirsty struggle, knives and iron bars being used. One man was killed and three had to be conveyed to hospital, one being mortally injured.

A lascar was remanded at the police-court to-day on a charge of murder.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR NORWAY.

STORMY CHANNEL PASSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar, 16.

The prince of Wales left to-day for Norway. His Royal Highness crossed the channel in a gale which continues general on the coasts, sometimes increasing to a hurricane. Great damage and flooding is reported.

ANGLO-INDIAN NOVELIST'S PLIGHT

DETAINED BY IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel was detained by the New York Immigration authorities, who were unaware of her identity, upon the ground that she was suffering from senile debility. The lady was subsequently released but without apology and allowed to proceed to her destination in Jamaica.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

REECE TO MEET INMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Marc h15.

In the match to decide who shall meet Inman for the Billiard Championship, Reece defeated Stevenson, the scores being 9,000 to 8,885.

The match was most exciting, Stevenson leading at one time by over a thousand. Reece meets Inman, the champion, to-day.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The latest Derby betting is 4 to 1 against The Tetrarch.

A GRUESOME FIND.

MUTILATED BODY FOUND IN A TRUNK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

A closed trunk containing the mutilated and decomposed body of a young Mahomedan was found in Chattawallah Lane, Calcutta, this morning. The body was later identified as that of Sirdar Hossain Khan a watch dealer of Chitpore road who left his shop on Sunday with a large quantity of jewellery, in the company of a man who said he wanted to take him to an intending purchaser.

LUCKNOW STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 16.

In connection with a strike of the students of the Nadwatul Ulama a meeting of the Mussalmans presided over by Moulvi Nigamuddin Hassan, resolved to form an association to enquire into the affairs of the college and submit the result to a public meeting.

HOME RULE COMPROMISE.

DETAILED STATEMENT BY PREMIER.

UNIONISTS RESENT MR. CHURCHILL'S HECTORING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Mr. Asquith will to-day make a statement in the House of Commons explaining details of his offer of the 9th instant. The Unionists complain of the hectoring tone of Mr. Churchill's speech at Bradford and declare that the Government will be responsible for bloodshed.

The Liberals support Mr. Churchill and firmly maintain that the Government will not go further in meeting the opponents of Home Rule.

LATER.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith said, he adhered to his proposals with regard to Ulster, and hoped that they might be a basis for settlement.

Financial and administrative adjustments would be necessary if the proposals were accepted.

Adjustments were being carefully worked out, but at present he was not able to formulate a cut-and-dried scheme.

He had not been much encouraged by the reception of his proposals but he was still anxious that they should be considered on their merits.

He wanted to know whether the principle of the proposals was accepted before going into detail. (Cheers.)

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

APPEAL FOR PURCHASE AS CENTENARY MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mar. 16.

The Duke Wellington has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor appealing to the public to subscribe ten thousand sterling to acquire the battlefield of Waterloo on the occasion of the centenary of the battle to prevent building there.

A committee has already been formed and includes Lord Roberts and Lord Methuen.

"FORETASTE OF AMERICAN METHODS."

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY MEN'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Great Eastern Railway employees have resolved to issue strike notices, if the dismissed policeman who acted as organiser of the railway police is not reinstated.

The Chairman referring to the recent appointment of Mr. Thornton, the new American manager, declared it was a foretaste of American methods.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE

SUPPOSED SUFFRAGETTE INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BIRMINGHAM, Mar. 16.

A number of railway carriages were found to be on fire at midnight in the sidings at King's Norton. Six were totally burnt. The damage exceeds £1,000. Suffragette literature was found on the spot.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.

ITALIAN SYNDICATE SIGNS AD REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 16.

It is semi-officially announced that the Italian Syndicate for Concessions in Asia Minor has signed an *ad referendum* agreement with the British Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company subject to certain conditions relative to the railways.

INAUSPICIOUS OPENING OF ROWING SEASON

THREE "EIGHTS" SINK AT PUTNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Putney to-day at the opening of the rowing season. Three eights sank simultaneously.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Sir Henry P. Burt, K.C.I.E., is to be installed District Grand Master of the Punjab Masonic District at Lahore on 13th April, in succession to General Sir O'Moore Creagh.

ABUSE OF RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

HOME MEMBER'S OPENING SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar, 16.

In opening the Conference dealing with religious endowments and trusts, Sir Reginald Craddock, the Home Member, said:—

Let me first welcome you most cordially on behalf of the Government of India. We have invited you to a conference on a subject which is exceedingly knotty and difficult, and many of you have, no doubt, in response to that invitation, been put to considerable trouble and personal inconvenience, for which I am grateful to you. Although the subject is so difficult a one, I am hopeful that we may be able to deal with the various points that arise by a friendly interchange of views, and the object of this meeting is to secure that interchange of views although I trust that we may find many points of agreement. It is not my idea that we should formulate any definite resolutions, but a record of the general views of the various representatives will be extremely useful for the future in guiding the Government of India as to the course that it should pursue. The Blue Book that has been handed to every representative, has enabled everyone to make himself conversant with the general history of the controversy, and I do not propose to give that history now.

POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

For the past sixty or seventy years the policy of the Government of India has been to hold itself and its officers aloof from any part in the administration of religious endowments and trusts, holding that they should be managed by committees of the community interested and that those who are dissatisfied with the management of such endowments and trusts, should have free access to the ordinary courts of law. There is a general feeling and a growing feeling as is evidenced by the past attempts at legislation, that the amount of control exercised is insufficient, that the machinery for preventing malversations and misuse of funds is not working properly, and that something should be done for better control. The persons most deeply interested in this matter are the general educated public who dislike the idea that it should be possible for trusts of this kind to be abused without adequate check, (2) the general body of beneficiaries; and (3) those who are connected with the management and administration of the trust funds. The first class as a class are of course not personally interested except that as enlightened citizens they dislike to see what they regard as a scandal going on unchecked. The second class as a class is deeply interested, but they may be so backward and so lacking in cohesion that even if they have any views they are not likely to take concerted action; while the third class when most conscientious and honest, genuinely dislike the interference and trouble which legislation to their further control might cause them and those among them who are dishonest or grossly negligent naturally do not awnt light to be thrown on their doings.

THE GENERAL AIM.

I think I may sum up the general aim to which all efforts at legislation had been as follows:—(1) That the persons or committees managing such trusts and charities should be suitable persons; (2) that the procedure for determining their suitability and replacing them, if necessary, should be simplified, (3) that in order to simplify this the rendering of accounts and the audit of such accounts should be made obligatory; and thus (4) persons wishing to impugn by a suit the management of such trusts and the fitness of the managers should have at hand materials in which to base their suit. There are two Bills now pending on the subject—the Bill of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer in Madras, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Bill in Bombay. The first of these is designed to deal with religious trusts by Amending Act XX of 1863, and the second is an attempt to separate secular from religious trusts and to apply certain checks and restrictions to the former only. I can sympathise fully with the impatience of the authors of these bills at the delay which has occurred in respect to their proposals. But I can assure them that it has been unavoidable, for as the whole history of the controversy shows that the subject is too important to allow anything but the most deliberate consideration. But I hope that our interchange of views to-day will be helpful to the authors of these Bill in clearing the ground for some definite decision on the matter, though I naturally cannot pledge the Government at this stage to any particular line of action.

With these preliminary remarks I think we may pass on to discuss the main heads which have been circulated for your consideration, and in regard to each of them I will ask Mr. Wheeler to begin the discussion with such observations as his careful study of the history of the subject may prompt him to make.

BATHING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN BOY DROWNED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

A Doveton College boy named Goldsmith, aged eighteen, was drowned while swimming in a tank at Belghuria yesterday afternoon. The Volunteer students of the College had been to Belghuria to practice shooting and had been expressly warned against bathing in the tank, but the temptation was too strong for Goldsmith. The deceased was the most powerful swimmer in the school and his collapse in the water is attributed to sunstroke.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

THE MARCH SETTLEMENT.

"BULLS" LIKELY TO BE HARD HIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

On the 25th of the current month, the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Association will once more be called upon to determine the rate for the due fulfilment of the mass of cotton contracts which fall due on this date, known in business circles as the March Settlement. In addition to this principal adjustment of a multiplicity of cotton bargains entered upon during the course of the year, a minor assesment takes place a couple of months earlier, styled the January Settlement, and this preliminary halt usually affords the "bulls" or "bears," as the case may be, a convenient respite for the purpose of striking a trial balance of the season's operations, enabling those on the wrong side of the fence to cut their losses and retire, or to carry over their obligations to the March Settlement, and manoeuvre for a more promising position during the intervening two months.

It will be remembered, that this time last year, just when the "bear" operators appeared to have the fate of the March Settlement well under control, a sensational development occurred, when Mr. Balchand Ookerchand, a well-known local cotton magnate, by a splendidly organized and daring *coup*, turned the tables on the "bear" section at the eleventh hour, driving the settlement rate up about Rs. 50 per candy, to the chagrin and discomfiture of the opposition, who squealed most unmercifully when it was realized they had in a great measure been hoist with their own petard.

This year the order of things is reversed and the "bear" group have secured such a deadly grip on the situation, nothing short of a miraculous dispensation can prevent them driving the coming rate of settlement down to any arbitary level they may decide upon ,by tendering the huge stocks of the staple at their disposal against high-priced contracts entered into earlier in the season. In fact, it would appear, that a goodly measure of cautious, tactful discrimination will have to be exercised by the adoption of a policy of moderation and generous compromise during the current week, for, to strain the position still more will only have the effect of showing larger profits on paper, the realisation of which, in many instances will be extremely problematic.

Indian cotton merchants generally, and the brigade of bazaar speculators, who invariably follow in their wake, have been pronounced "bulls" all along the line since October last, and this cheerful belief in a rise in prices was not due to a mere head or tail spirit of wanton speculation. The cheapness of the staple compared with former years, and the low prices ruling compared with American cotton during the closing months of 1913, naturally favoured the idea of a hardening tendency in the forward markets, and that rates for March deliveries would under ordinary circumstances be likely to go higher rather than decline. This optimistic view, however, has not materialised, and the fortunate sellers, whose views on the stability of the forward market were opposed to this, are now on the eve of reaping a rich harvest in differences, as well as retaining their control of actual stock, the price for which is likely to advance considerably as soon as the artificial condition at present created for the impending settlement has been determined. This latter view of the situation is confirmed by the fact, that although the price for Americans has advanced about Rs. 10 per candy within the past week, a mere nominal rise in Indian staples has been recorded—quite an anomalous feature of the local market, which as a rule is particularly sensitive in responding sympathetically to fluctuations in Americans.

For the January Settlement already referred to, large contracts were effected in Khangaon Akolas and Fully Good Bengals during the earlier months at Rs. 280/290 and Rs. 240/250 respectively. When the January Settlement was concluded these contracts showed a loss to the purchasers of anything from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per candy.

In spite of the all-round cheapness of Indian cotton, and unfavourable reports from America, the Indian bazaar still maintained its belief in a rise by March, and "bull" operators not only transferred their standing obligations to the March Settlement at rates ranging from Rs. 260/266 for Khangaon Akolas and Rs. 220/226 for Fully Good Bengals, but bought again at these rates to make good the initial loss.

The ruling rates for these two descriptions are now quoted at about Rs. 220 and Rs. 183 respectively, and as the daily receipts into Bombay at present average up to about 25,000 bales—more or less a record for the port—there is little likelihood of any enterprising "bull" having the hardihood to emulate Mr. Balchand's feat of last year, by buying up the lot. From the "bulls'" point of view therefore, the prospects on "settling day" appear to be far from inviting, for, with a loss of something like Rs. 50 per candy, or Rs. 2,500 on every hundred bales purchased, staring them in the face, the impending debacle is calculated to make even the most case-hardened speculator quail in his boots.

There is no symptom of excitement about the market: on the contrary, a feeling of calm and peaceful resignation is at present the dominant feature of the situation. One thing is certain, the settlement will be an extremely expensive affair for the "bull" speculators, and although some of the stories which are being handed round regarding the magnitude of the sum which is about to be garnered in by a well-known European firm, have to be accepted with a certain amount of reservation, huge profits are undoubtedly being made by the astute sellers who supplemented the speculative demand three or four months ago.

MADRAS TRAGEDY.

HUSBAND KILLS WIFE WITH CHOPPER.

DEATH RATHER THAN POVERTY.

TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

TWO OTHERS WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

At about 8-30 p.m. yesterday information was received by the police that three persons had been cut down in Byragi Temple, Georgetown. The police proceeded to the spot and found a man, the accused, tied up to a pillar of the temple and a chopper, covered with blood, on the ground near him. A girl, about 11 years of age, was found lying wounded on the ground with her hair and clothes saturated with blood. Another man was found with his head cut open, and another, who tried to effect the arrest of the accused was also wounded.

Krishna Bai, the girl, died of her wounds on her arrival at the hospital while the first man, Nagabushanam, has recovered so far, as to be able to make a statement to a magistrate. The second man, Srinivasa Iyer, has been wounded on his neck, hands and head.

Mr. Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector Paulie made an investigation, and from enquiries it would appear, that Gangadhar the accused, was till a few months ago in the employ of Mr. Lodd Govindass' stepmother.

This lady about a year ago, gave the accused jewels and money to get married. He got married at Hyderabad but about five months ago returned the jewels to the lady who gave them to him.

According to accused's statements he had spent about Rs. 13,000. He gradually became poorer and conceived the idea of putting an end to himself and his wife about a month ago.

He made known his intentions to his wife and she agreed with him.

Yesterday evening he purchased a chopper in Moore Market, and asked his wife on his return to dress and accompany him to the temple. His wife did as she was bid and on arrival both husband and wife worshipped the principal god.

The accused wanted to sacrifice his wife in the presence of the god, but was deterred from doing so by the presence of other worshippers.

He accordingly took his wife to the back, where, at the feet of the god, he killed her with the chopper.

While in the act the accused was disturbed by Nagabushnam, another worshipper and his son Janakiram.

The accused attacked the former with the chopper, while the latter escaped and raised an alarm.

While the accused was trying to commit suicide, Srinivasa Iyer came on the scene and tried to seize him, and Kalastri Raju and Nammallar Iyer, servants of the temple on hearing the alarms rushed to the spot, wrenched the chopper out of the accused's hands and tied him to a piller. They then went to the police station to give information.

The accused stated that he did not wish to live in poverty and he and his wife had decided to end their lives.

An inquest was held to-day at the General Hospital on the body of Krishna Bai, when several witnesses were examined.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

BURMA CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 16.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a communication from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of expenditure on Delhi, have telegraphed a resolution to the effect that the Burma Chamber was unwilling to support the resolution of the Bengal Chamber in the terms in which it was drafted.

The Burma Chamber fully sympthised with the view that it would be detriment to the moral and material progress of India to cripple the finances of the Empire by expenditure of excessive sums of money on the building of the new capital city at Delhi. The adoption of Delhi as the Winter capital of the Government of India was a settled fact ordained and announced by the King-Emperor and of course considerable expense would be necessary to give practical effects to His Majesty's wishes but in the absence of definite information as to the probable total cost of the projected capital, and the method in which the Government of India proposed to finance the scheme, the Burma Chamber considered that it would not be justified in assuming that the outlay would be excessive. All that in the opinion of the Burma Chamber the mercantile community were entitled at that moment to ask, was, first, that the Government of India should take an early opportunity to take the public into their confidence and to give them information so far as it was proposed to finance it, and, secondly the scheme might be financed in such a way that it would not hamper the industrial, commercial and other developments of India for the furtherance of which available supplies of the Empire were needed.

B. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

A PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following in your widely read journal? I had occasion to travel to Ulwa by the B. S. N. Co's steamer S. S. "Kalika" on Sunday last on her daily trip to Ulwa. It was one of the days in the month on which owing to low tide the steamer could not be run as far as the pier at Ulwa, and had therefore to stop at Hog Island and await the arrival of passengers from Ulwa to Bombay, and intermediate bunders. It is the practice of the Company to employ, on such days, one of their large steam launches to carry Hog Island passengers to and fro. The steam launch usually put on this run could easily accomodate all the passengers. Imagine therefore the surprise of passengers when they saw approaching at a snail's pace from the Ulwa side an hour and half after the arrival of the teamer "Kalika" at 9-15 a.m., at Hog Island, a tiny steam launch capable of holding about ten passengers, with a large machwa tied by a slender rope with about a hundred passengers, men, women and children, on board, literally baking in the hot sun without any protection over their heads! The distance between Hog Island and Ulwa is about seven miles and the small launch with its fully loaded accompaniment takes nearly an hour and half to complete this journey. To board this machwa and at the time of leaving it at Ulwa, the passengers have to make use, at their own expense, of small boats (hodis) and the hardships experienced on the journey in the the shape of a most uncomfortable ride in the terrible heat of the sun and with the small craft tossing on the waves and making passengers seasick, and the difficulty experienced at the time of changing from one small craft to another and ultimately reaching the pier, can better be imagined than described. Cannot Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, the Agents put on this run, as before, a large sized steam launch capable of holding all the passengers instead of resorting to this most perilous and uncomfortable method of attaching a machwa to a very small steam launch? What would be the fate of these poor passengers supposing this machwa accidently broke adrift from the launch and was upset! There is not even accomodation available on the steam launch for the half a dozen second class passengers who are also made to suffer, along with third class passengers, all the discomforts attendant on the journey!!

I hope this will attract the attention of the Agents as well as of Government and something will be done to lessen the discomforts of passengers!

Yours etc.,
G. D. DATAR.

Bombay, March, 6.

THE GATE WAY OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to suggest, now that His Excellency shews an inclination to seek advice and not to be content with the official design for the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder, that the case be treated as is customary at Home and in most other cities and a competition be promoted amongst architects in India.

We are continually being told of the vast array of Indian talent in the country. Give it an opportunity of displaying itself and comparing it with the various Architects resident in India and take the opinion of Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, or say a dozen selected by His Excellency and let this be final.

We want the best design that can be produced irrespective of the official position of the designer. Therefore, all Government architects should be permitted to compete as well as those in private practice on their.

"MERITS."

THE DELHI CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The case of Amirchand and several others which was fixed for hearing to-day, will be heard to-morrow by Mr. V. Connolly, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Jackson, barrister-at-law, of Meerut, assisted by several others, will appear for the defence, while Mr. Broadway will conduct the prosecution.

UNRULY BHATTIA MEETING.

RESOLUTION OF EXCOMMUNICATION LEAD TO FREE FIGHT.

A meeting of the Cutchi and Halai Bhattias belonging to the old Mahajan was held on Sunday afternoon in the Mahajanwady to consider what action should be taken regarding those who have separated themselves from the community. There was a very large attendance of Bhattias, but the proceedings were held in camera and non-Bhattias were not admitted.

The meeting, it was ascertained, became very unruly at one time and a free use was made by one of those present of a whip with the result that a hand to hand fight ensued, and subsequently umbrellas were brought in use and several persons seriously assaulted.

It is reported that a resolution was moved on behalf of the managing committee to the effect that those seceders who would not rejoin on or before the 25th March be excommunicated. This resolution, it is said, was although not acceptable to many present at the meeting, declared carried and this led to the fight.

After declaring the resolution carried, those who are staunch orthodox left the meeting but it is said that about a hundred Bhattias remained there, drafted a protest against the resolution and left after signing it.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retd.) Dewan of Baroda, has left Calcutta for Baroda to make over charge to Mr. P. Madhava Rao. C.I.E., the newly appointed Dewan. Mr. Gupta then accompanies His Highness the Gaekwar to Europe.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Very heavy rain is reported from Kashmir and the Jhelam river has fallen three feet in the last fortnight.

A veterinary graduate in charge of the veterinary dispensary at Mirpur Khas who held a post mortem examination of a rabid dog two months ago has just died of hydrophobia.

Mr. J. McSwiney, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, will take combined leave for nineteen months from 2nd April and Mr. A. R. Edwards will fill his position.

The Hon. Mr. W.F. Rice, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, has been given six months' leave. The Hon. Mr. R.E.V. Arbuthnot is appointed Chief Secretary in his absence.

The report that the Marine Department of the Government of India may shortly be abolished is being revived. If such is the case there will be a very fine dockyard in Calcutta for sale and a few more buildings, some right on the river front, affording the finest sites in Calcutta.

The Sanskrit Committee which met at Bankipore under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga appointed a special board with a superintendent and four inspecting officers to look after Sanskrit education. There will be Sanskrit colleges at Muzaffarpur and Puri. The former will have a chair of the Ayurvedic system of medicine also. There will also be an annual convocation of Sanskrit pandits.

Mr. A. Edgington, I.C.S., sessions judge of Malabar has pronounced judgment in the case in which two Mahomedans and two Brahmins, of Palghaut, were charged with the abduction and assault of an Ezhava female named Valli, the prosecution case, having been that the woman had been decoyed from her village to be sent as a coolie emigrant. The Judge has acquitted the third accused, a Brahmin youth. The first acoused, a Mahomedan timber merchant and cooly reruiter, has been convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The second accused has been awarded one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and the fourth one year and a fine of Rs. 25. The Judge further ordered that the fine levied on the second accused, should, if recovered, be given as compensation to Valli.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE RETRIAL.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen, Nirmal Kanta Roy was again put on his trial on charges of abetment of murder in respect of the death of Inspector Nripendra Natn Ghose and culpable homicide in respect of the death of a boy named Ananta Teli.

Mr. S. P. Sinha appeared for the Crown and Mr. Norton represented the accused.

Before the jury was empannelled and charges read out Mr. Norton took a preliminary objection that as the accused had been acquitted of the major offence of murder he could not be tried of the lesser offence arising out of the same facts and same evidence. He cited a large number of reported cases in support of his contention.

Mr. Sinha in opposing, submitted that the offences were quite distinct.

In empanelling the jury the Clerk of the Crown called out the names of jurors. On Mr. J. A. W. Scott whose name was called out entering the jury box, Mr. Norton objected to his serving as a juror on the ground that Mr. Scott had expressed an opinion in the case.

Mr. Justice Stephen, addressing Mr. Scott, said: Did you express an opinion.

Mr. Scott: Yes.

Judge: When?

Mr. Scott: The last day of the previous trial.

Judge: On what grounds?

Mr. Scott: Only on what I read in the newspapers.

Judge: Nothing else?

Mr. Scott: No.

The judge disallowed the objection.

Mr. Norton then challenged Mr. Scott who left the box. Eventually a jury composed of two Europeans, one Armenian and six Bengalees with Mr. E. A. Howard as foreman was empanelled. The defence challenged two Bengalee and six European jurors while the Crown challenged eight Bengalee jurors. Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, then opened the case to the jury.

After the case was opened the Judge advised the jury not to hear any outside information in connection with the case.

Mr. Justice Stephens said: It is your most serious and solemn duty to decide the case upon the evidence that you are going to hear. It follows that it is your solemn duty not to gather any information which you receive outside. I direct you not to allow anybody to discuss the matter with you or to express any opinion in the matter or to give you any information about any matter in connection with the case. Keep your ears shut with regard to anything that you may hear about the matter.

Mr. Sinha in reply to a point of law raised by Mr. Norton, that an accused could not be tried of lesser offences when he had been once acquitted of the graver charge of murder, said, that the question at issue was, whether the accused had been acquitted of the three charges under which he was going to be charged.

All reported cases to the point were agreed that there must be an adjudication of the charges; here there was no such adjudication.

He further submitted that at the Calcutta High Court Sessions there were two cases in which, after a jury had acquitted the accused of one and were divided on the other charge, the accused were retried under those charges. One such case was tried by Justice Stephen himself. His Lordship reserved orders and asked the Crown to proceed with the case.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, then opened the case to the jury, and stated the same facts which he mentioned at the first trial.

The court then rose for the day. Evidence will begin to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 5.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

B. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL (2) BEAT NEW HIGH SCHOOL (1).

The re-play of the semi-final game in the Junior Aga Khan Tournament between the above teams proved another interesting and close struggle.

During the first period play was even throughout. Both teams pressed in turn; and the new High School were rather lucky in scoring within ten minutes of the start. They then resorted to a defensive game, playing one forward short and strengthening their half division. Though the B. E. S. school played the better game during the remaining few minutes of the first half, they were unable to score.

In the second moiety, the B. E. S. school early assumed the upper hand and got on terms with their opponents after 7 minutes' play. They continued to show the better combination and, but for a few isolated runs by the new High School, confined their opponents to their own "25." Their determination was rewarded by their adding a second goal just a minute before the close of time.

To-morrow, the final will be played on the Cooperage between the B. E. S. High School and St. Xavier's High School.

POLO AT CALCUTTA.

CARMICHAEL CUP TOURNAMENT FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The final in the Carmichael Cup Tournament was played in Calcutta to-day the competing teams being the "Ditchers" and the "Spiders," the latter conceded their opponents three goals.

The first chukker brought no score, in the second the Spiders scored and in the third and fourth both sides gained points. The Ditchers ran out the winners by 5 goals to 3.

The teams were:—

Ditchers,—Mr. Anderson (back), Col. Apostolides, Mr. W. Thomas and Mr. Curtis-Hayward.

Spiders,—Capt. Willies (back), Maj. Henderson, Mr. M. G. Stewart, and Mr. Gordon.

ADMISSION INTO ZOROASTRIANISM.

PROTESTED NAVJOT OF A CHRISTIAN GIRL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Mar. 16.

A strongly worded requisition has been forwarded to Mr. B. Cowasji, Trustee, to use his influence and prevent the navjot of a Christian father's daughter by Dastur Kaikobad. Considering the parentage, upbringing, surroundings and the probability of the child's giving up Parsism later on, much indignation prevails at the proposed public ceremony of navjot, which would be a mockery of the Parsi rite. Not only Sir Dinsha Davar has most emphatically condemned the navjot but Dr. Dhalla also had declined to perform it for any consideration. The following telegram has been received from Sir Dinshah Davar:—"Proposed ceremony illegal. Navjot will not make the child Zoroastrian. Must be excluded from Agiaris Atashbehrams and Dokhamas. In the face of High Court's" dicision such navjot absolutely valueless.

SHIPPING FACILITIES OF KARACHI PORT.

SECOND TO NONE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 14.

At a meeting of the Karachi Port Trust a letter was read from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Agents, Ellerman, City and Hall Lines, etc., Karachi, stating that in view of the statement sometimes made that the facilities for dealing with passengers at Karachi leave much to be desired, they would like to place on record their opinion based on long practical experience at the many ports in the East and West at which the steamers under their management call in the course of their regular trade, that the facilities and arrangements for shipping and landing passengers at the wharves at the southern extremity of the eastern wharefage extension at Keamari are first class and far superior to anything at present existing at any other port in India, that not only can broad-gauge passenger and mail trains be run to and from the ships' sides, but an excellent road and commodious passenger and customs sheds are provided within a few yards of the wharf frontage. They consider these facilities thoroughly satisfactory for the requirements of the passenger trade and indeed second to none in Great Britain or on the continent of Europe. They add that with the large growth of passenger traffic through Karachi (which is certain to take place in the near future) the present spacious passenger and customs shed accommodation will probably need to be enlarged which can easily be done. They congratulate the Board of Trustees on the great improvements already achieved at the southern extremity of the Keamari wharves.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code.

HOCKEY N BOMBAY.

NEED OF AN ASSOCIATION.

BETTER REFEREEING WANTED.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Considering the comparitively meagre facilities provided, hockey in Bombay has progressed remarkably during the last few years. Cricket has long held a premier place from the point of view of spectators, but to those who remember the record crowds the finals of Aga Khan drew last year to the Oval, it will be plain that the faster and more exciting movements of hockey bid fair to rival the longer established sport. It is little credit to "Urbs Prima in Indus" that it is not able to provide more than two playable hockey fields, and only one for the purposes of a tournament. Hockey has sufficiently advanced in this Presidency to justify an organisation, which could set itself to remedy this want, and foster the game in other ways. The Western India Football Association has done a great deal for Football in this Presidency, and a similar organisation in hockey, would be able to help forward the game in more ways than one. It was hoped that the Western India Football Association would run a League this year, which would provide the local teams with the necessary practise, but in this, however, Bombay has once again been disappointed. Some of the larger clubs—one of which has about sixty hockey-playing members—make no secret of their opinion that such a tournament from their point of view would hamper rather than help, as the desire to secure points in the league would urge them to put forward their best team on every occasion. But this argument, even if the advantage of the larger clubs was the greater and not the lesser concern of a hockey organisation is not as formidable as would appear at first sight, for it is customary for the larger clubs in Bombay to close their Tournament team about a month prior to its opening and get them to practise together.

A Hockey Association would further be able to put on a more desirable footing the question of referees—both from the point of view of the referee and the player. The former naturally feels more secure when he has charge of the whistle under an organisation that has power to enforce its decisions, and the latter has a guarantee at least that the referee on the field has some qualification for the delicate task that is his. There are other ways in which such an Association would be able to do much for the game that will suggest itself readily to the reader, but in passing might be mentioned the not-to-be-despised ground of sentiment, and the fact that every club will, through its representatives, be able to voice its opinion as to the direction the development of the game should take.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The decision of the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament Sub-Committee that only local teams should take part in the first round received none too eager a welcome from the Bombay clubs. It was an unusual decision, and it was felt that it was, hardly fair to give visiting teams any advantage at the expense of the local teams, but Mr. H. E. Lees, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, seen by a "Chronicle" representative explained the point of view of the Committee, with which, no doubt, there will be much sympathy, as the choice had to be one of two evils. Mr. Lees explained that the tournament had been growing steadily. In 1912 there were twenty entries, in 1913 there were twenty-five, and it was probable that this year there would be an even larger number. Last year the tournament extended over twenty-five days, an all too lengthy period, and one which prevented any but very wealthy clubs from a distance taking part.

Of the two grounds available, the Oval and the Marine Lines grounds, the latter had been refused, and the experiment of playing two games a day being such that a continuation seemed unwise, the Committee was faced with two alternatives,—to admit only such of the local clubs as they considered qualified—and they have the right to refuse any entry at their discretion according to the terms of the tournament—or to take the course they have adopted, of allowing up-country teams to enter the tournament in the second round. The arbitrary decisions that would have been necessary had the former course been adopted would assurdely have created quite a "hulabaloo," and under the circumstances, the Committee were wise in rejecting it.

A great deal of sympathy will also be with the Committee in their efforts to attract up-country clubs. They feel that there is always something to be learnt from visiting teams, and these who have seen hockey in other parts of India will agree that there is a great deal for Bombay teams to learn of the more scientific phases of the game. In the tournament last year there was only one local team—the Lusitanians—which played the game obtaining among the better teams in other parts of India, but on Bombay grounds it is questionable whether the local teams do not play the game that pays better. The defeat of the two Calcutta teams that in past two years have entered the Aga Khan Tournament and on both occasions by a team, the Grant Medical College, that plays a game characteristic of Bombay hockey, in a measure bears out this contention. This year a large entry of outside teams is expected, but thus far—and only a few entries have been received, the entries usually rushing in a day before they close—the only up-country teams who have entered are the Dorsets and a team representing the Jhansi Railway Institute, who, it will be remembered won the tournament in 1907. There is a rumour that the North Western Railway Volunteers, the acknowledged champions of Northern India, intend entering the tournament, but thus far Mr. Lees has had no confirmation. Mr. Lees knew nothing of the "probable and important" entry from the O. and R. Railway Volunteers—a team started about a year ago and scarcely heard of on this side of India. It is probable that the Cheshires, who won the last cup outrigght, will be among the visiting teams.

THE PREFEREE QUESTION.

Asked about referees Mr. Lees said that in addition to the others they had this year two Messrs. Ward and Simpson, with them, who were in England last year, and who would prove a valuable addition.

Taken all together the tournament bids fair to be as great a success as it was last year, when, as remarked above, record crowds were drawn to the Oval, and the excellent arangements that contributed so greatly to its success were due to the energy of Mr. Lees, who is again in charge of the arrangements. For a number of years the tournament was a financial loss to the Gymkhana, but the corner was turned four or five years ago, and it is not without credit to the management that last year they were able to set asid a portion of the proceeds, amounting to Rs. 1,500, for distribution to charities.

LOCAL TEAMS.

The triumph of the Lusitanians last year, was the great surprise of the tournament, for although they had figured well in the tournament previously, it was not expected that they would reproduce the form they did. Their historic final with the 14th Hussars, has resulted in their practice games being keenly watched, and the team is showing form enough to make the heart of their supporters glad. The Grant Medical College, a hard team to beat usually, may be expected to do well this year, for although they have lost the services of one of their backs, Newland, who has left India, it is whispered that the cider Easdon, is taking his place. The Cyclists are a team that promises great things always, and the Gymkhana have had much practice, and have thus far done well. Among the lesser lights the G. I. P. teams, the Pioneers and the Y. M. C. A. may prove anything from the indifferent to cup-winners.

U. P. FINANCE.

EFFECTS OF PREVAILING DISTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

In presenting the revised financial statement at the U. P. Legislative Council meeting, Mr. Pim said this year the whole budget was overshadowed by effects of famine, partial though that may be. The revenue under the various heads had received a serious set-back, from which they will take some time to recover and grants which the Government of India had been able to give were in a very different scale.

Sir Duncan Baillie, in introducing land revenue items, said the land revenue presented abnormal figures owing to the prevailing distress. Referring to the question of remissions and suspensions, Sir Duncan said they were important as they permitted landlords to carry on during the distress and facilitate recovery.

Mr. Tweedy, in introducing the head of excise, said that famine and scarcity gave a temporary set-back.

Mr. Burn, the Chief Secretary, referring to the famine, said that rainfalls in January and February were of the greatest benefit to cane crops, but were too late to effect the rabi outturn much. They had, however, brought out the grass and given relief to the cattle and caused prices to remain at a lower level. The prospects of the rabi crop were hardly satisfactory. There was no lack of supply of grain throughout the province and it was a remarkable fact in almost every district labour was still in demand and wages continued high. Crime was wonderfully light. The question of fodder had given Government much anxious thought, but on the whole the outlook for the future was not unfavourable.

The Hon. Mr. de la Fosse in introducing the education portion of the Budget, announced that Rs. 12,000 had been allotted for a University chair of Post-Vedic Literature and it was hoped to secure the services of the eminent Sanskrit scholar Dr. Venis who had just retired from the Educational Service, for the appointment.

Dr. Tej Bahadur's motion to provide Rs. 21,000 for the Provincial Educational Service was lost and the same member's resolution to provide Rs. 1,00,000 for new primary schools and Rs. 50,000 for increased accommodation in secondary schools, was withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Khwaja-Us-Saqlain's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law of interest was lost and Dr. Sapru's motion to raise the maximum, number of ordinary Fellows of the Allahabad University from 75 to 100 was accepted.

SEQUEL TO A BANK FAILURE.

TWO MORE COMPANIES GO INTO LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Mar. 14.

On an application by the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank two more companies *viz* the Panjab Leather Works, Ltd., and the Multan Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, both of which were indebted to the Bank and managed by Doulat Rai, late Managing Director of the latter, have gone into liquidation. The District Judge of Multan has appointed provisional liquidators in each case pending the hearing of the winding up application.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN ADAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. John Adam M.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, only till last week the Crown Prosecutor in the High Court. The deceased who was greatly respected and liked in this city, was born in Aberdeen in 1849 and was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Adam, of the Free Church of Scotland. In the early seventies Mr. Adam was a war correspondent during the Franco Prussian war and was present at the historic battle of Sedan and at the Siege of Orleans. Mr. Adam came to India as the Principal of Pachaiyappah's College, but subsequently enrolled himself as an advocate of the Madras High Court. He took great interest in the Indian National Congress and was a great friend of the Indians amongst whom he was a *persona grata*.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERESTING AND LIVELY SESSION.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION ACT.

A TIE IN THE VOTING.

PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE A MOOT POINT.

DIFFICULTY TO BE SOLVED TO-DAY.

The whole of the day, on Monday at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, was taken up by a discussion of the Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act.

A curious situation occurred in the evening when there was equal voting on one of the amendments, and it could not be ascertained whether the President had the right to give a casting vote. The meeting was adjourned till this morning to enable the officials to make this point clear.

At the third day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, held under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon at the Secretariat yesterday, there was an interesting discussion on Irrigation. First of all the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was postponed, the Hon. Mr. Pattani stating that the Government had not had time to sufficiently consider the representation received from the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject.

The second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, was then taken, and an amendment that this be postponed, and a Committee of the Council appointed to consider and report if a Bill dealing with Second Class Irrigation Works in the Presidency could not be drafted on lines similar to the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation No. 1 of 1911. On the suggestion of His Excellency, this amendment was divided into two parts, and it was first moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed. This was defeated, and the motion for the appointment of a Committee was then moved. Sir Charles Lamb, the member in charge of the Bill, said he was quite willing to agree to the appointment of such a Committee, and this portion of the resolution was agreed to. Then the second reading of the Bill was proceeded with, and many members gave expression to their views on the subject of Irrigation in general and the Bill in particular. Many amendments were moved, and defeated, but on one—proposed with the object of preventing irrigation works which were the work of one man being "declared" second class works—there was a tie in the voting, 19 members having voted for and 19 against. It was not clear whether the President had the right to give a casting vote, and the meeting was adjourned, His Excellency stating that they hoped to find a solution of the difficulty between then and this morning.

AMENDMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The first item on the Agenda was the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani said he did not think he need take the Council long with this item. The Bill came before the Council for its first reading in December last, and, as hon. members would remember the Municipality on that occasion requested that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed in order that they might have an opportunity of submitting their representations on it to the Council. They would also remember that the demand was strongly supported by the member in charge of the interests of the Municipality. In deference to that demand, and on the understanding that the promised representation would reach us in good time before March, the postponement was granted. That representation came to them in the afternoon of the 11th instant, thus giving them hardly time to consider it carefully. While he alluded to that delay he had not the slightest intention of saying that it has been due to any desire on the part of the Municipality to delay. On the contrary it was quite clear to him, as it must have been to all members who were interested in municipal work, that the Municipality have put in strenuous work. The delay must therefore be considered as perhaps inevitable. He only referred to this delay to show that there was now necessity for granting a further adjournment. If the representation was to receive at the hands of the Government that careful consideration that an influential statement by the Municipality should receive, and which the important issues raised merited, it became necessary that a postponement should be granted. He moved, therefore, that the first reading of the Bill he taken up at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was adopted.

THE IRRIGATION ACT.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb in introducing the second reading of the Bill amending Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, said he had extremely little to say as regards the Bill itself. The meaning and objects of the Bill were explained fully, he hoped, in his speech on the first reading, and the report of the Select Committee, together with the amended Bill had been in the hands of members for quite sufficient time to read and understand the modifications which had been made in the Bill in Select Committee. It seemed to him, therefore, that it was necessary for him to take up the time of the Council in going through the Bill again. He only hoped that members had considered the revised draft in which no modification in the substance of the Bill had been made, but were only modifications to put the Bill into better form, and to ensure its more satisfactory working. The Hon. Mr. Godbole and the Hon. Mr. Upasani had both given notices of motion for the postponement of this second reading. He had to thank hon. members for their courtesy in giving notice of motion for an adjournment, which they were not bound to do. They could move motions at any time under the rules without giving notice. He therefore thanked them for giving notice beforehand that they proposed moving them. At the same time he was bound to tell them, as member in charge of the Bill that he was not, on behalf of the Government, prepared to accept either motion. He hoped the Council would resolve to continue the consideration of the Bill at that meeting, and to pass the second reading.

It would be perhaps unfair to say that he would not be able to accept these motions without hearing the arguments which hon. members had to advance in favour of them. He would only say at this stage briefly that, as had already been explained at the first reading, they were not prepared to undertake legislation with the object of placing small irrigation works under the control of Panchayets. That they should be so placed appeared to be the main or only reason why Mr. Godbole desired consideration of the Bill to be postponed. He might be permitted to say that if it was held to be desirable or right to place some of these works under the management of Punchayets that would not in the least affect the necessity of making the provisions contained in the Bill. It would not be possible to place under the guidance and control of Punchayets works of the description referred to at the time of the first reading, namely, those to which Government had contributed largely, and works which extended over several years. It was conceivable that works of a smaller kind could be placed under Punchayets, and that would not alter the fact that there were other works which could not be placed under Punchayets, and they must have some provisions for them.

What the Hon. Mr. Upasani's reasons were he did not know, but they would suppose that he sought for further information such as he had sought to acquire by question he had asked at this meeting. It did not appear that any advantage would be gained by a mere postponement of consideration of the Bill. He moved therefore, that the Bill he read a second time.

ANOTHER MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF SECOND READING.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole moved:—

That the Second Reading of the Bill (No. IV of 1913) be postponed and that a Committee of this Council composed of official and non-official members be appointed to consider and report if a Bill dealing with Second Class Irrigation Works in this (Bombay) Presidency cannot be drafted on lines similar to those of the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation No. 1 of 1911.

In moving the amendment for postponing the second reading the Hon. Mr. Godbole said:—Your Excellency,—the motion that stands in my name is as given in the agenda paper. It asks for a postponement of the Second Reading of the Bill before the Council and the appointment of a Committee of the Council to consider and report whether the maintenance of the Second Class Irrigation Works in this Presidency cannot be more efficiently secured by other arrangements similar to those adopted in Mysore. A question might naturally be asked as to why I did not bring forward this proposal at the first reading of the Bill. I must tell the Council that I was not aware of the Mysore Regulation having been passed at the time. The Regulation came to my hands before the meeting of the Select Committee; however, and I placed it before the Select Committee but it was not considered there.

Before dealing with my motion in detail, I should like to make some introductory remarks regarding the Second Class Irrigation Works under consideration. These works have originally been constructed by the people themselves, and have since been improved in some instances by the British Government from Imperial Funds. I tried to ascertain the exact number of these works, but have not been successful in my attempts. The Public Works Department have 1,344 of these works on their list which irrigate 1,48,444 acres and yield Rs. 5,05,878 as Irrigation share of Land Revenue. In addition to these 1,344 works on the Public works list, there are others which are small and less important. I could not ascertain the exact number of these small works. I find however, that the Irrigation Commission Report of 1903 places their number at 4,300 in Guzerat and I have reasons to think that their number in the Deccan and the Karnatick is over 3,000. The small Irrigation works in Guzerat are stated to be irrigating 40,000 acres and the small Irrigation works in the Deccan and Karnatick 1,25,000 acres, in the Irrigation Commission Report. The works are situated in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency proper except Sholapur, Thana and Kolaba. The total number of the Second Class Irrigation works, large and small, in this Presidency may thus be put down at over 8,000 and the area irrigated by them at over 3,00,000 acres.

These details will give the Council some idea of the works that have to be dealt with and their number character and distribution. The works are very important in village economy, not only on account of the direct irrigation practiced under them, but also on account of their usefulness in raising the subsoil level of water in their surroundings and thus feeding the irrigation and water supply wells in the neighbourhood.

PROGRESS OF VILLAGE COMMUNAL WORK.

I have stated above, that all these works have been originally constructed by the Irrigators themselves. They were also efficiently maintained and repaired by the Irrigators up to within the last 50 or 60 years. The village autonomy and communal spirit for such joint and communal work existed in pre-British times and in the early days of the British Rule. During the last 50 years however, co-operation amongst villagers for communal work has disappeared on account of various reasons, the principal of which are the present Revenue and Police organisation of Government, establishment of numerous Civil and Criminal Courts, increased communications and the general growth of individualism. The village officers have lost all moral control over rayots and the consequence is that communal work has become almost impracticable.

Under the above circumstances, the repairs and maintenance of Second Class Irrigation Works are being more and more neglected and the works are going to ruin.

Government have been trying during the last 30 or 40 years to devise some workable machinery for the efficient upkeep of these works, and the present bill is the outcome of their deliberations. I do not think the situation has been met adequately in the Bill. Let me tell the Council what Government have been doing in the matter of repairs of Second Class Irrigation Works, of late. Of the 8,000 works referred to by me, they have selected the larger and more important ones, 1,344 in number, and have undertaken to repair and improve them according to necessity from time to time. The remaining works, over 6,500 in number, have been left to their fate. They have been handed over to the villagers for upkeep with the full knowledge that the villagers will not be able to do anything under the present altered conditions of village communities. I should not be surprised therefore, if half of the 6,500 works referred to, have become defunct under existing arrangements.

PANCHAYETS AND IRRIGATION IN MYSORE.

The Government of Mysore have a much larger property in the shape of second Class Irrigation Works than we have in this Presidency. They have about 40,000 of these works on their hands, and they have solved the problem by entrusting these works to Local Tank Panchayets formed under their Regulation 1 of 1911. I have obtained copies of this Regulation, and they have been distributed to the Hon. Members of this Council through our Secretary. I am of opinion Sir, that we should have a similar act in this Presidency for renewing the old village machinery for the maintenance and repairs and management of our Second Class Irrigation Works.

The Mysore arrangements will have to be modified in some respects, to make them suitable to the requirements of this Presidency. I would have the following modifications amongst others:—I would have special official organisers to guide the Bombay Irrigation Panchayets in their initial stages. The organisers might be of the grade of Circle Inspector working under the orders of the Collector. One of their duties should be, the periodical auditing of the Panchayet accounts.

Second, I would have some additional ex-officio members of the Panchayet at the commencement. The canal subordinate and the regular Circle Inspector of the village concerned, should be such ex-officio members.

Third, all the proceedings of the Panchayet should be appealable to the Collector and his assistants.

Fourth, among the funds to be placed at the disposal of the Panchayet, I would place a contribution from Government which should be say ⅛ of the Irrigation Revenue of each work. This contribution should be utilised mainly towards the payment of patkaris, managers and other establishment entertained for the repairs and management of the irrigation work.

Fifth, before starting the system of village Irrigation Panchayets, I would exclude from their operation, works which might be irrigating the lands of more than one village. Such joint village works which will be very small in number, should be transferred to the Irrigation Department for management like First Class Irrigation Works. The Shahada channel which irrigates lands in 6 or 7 villages and about the mismanagement of which the Hon. Mr. Curtis told us so much at the last Council sitting, the Ghangwan—Bhadwan—Visapur channel and other works where there are intervillage disputes would thus go out of the purview of the proposed village Irrigation Panchayets.

I am sanguine, Sir, that the Mysore Regulation Provisions if made applicable to this Presidency, with the above and other necessary safe-guards and alterations, would prove successful and adequate to meet our requirements. They will go much farther than the present Bill before the Council.

INTRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION PANCHAYETS.

I may add that the introduction of Irrigation Panchayets in this Presidency will mark a distinct advance in the progress of Self-Government in our rural areas. Self-Government, in this form, is not likely to fail or to prove abortive, and if we succeed in initiating it as I strongly expect we will, we will be paving the way for gradually introducing Village Panchayets for sanitation, for local works and for adjudication of petty cases and petty offences, forward steps in local Self-Government that are advocated in the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India, and that will gladden the heart of every well-wisher of the country.

I am informed Sir, that one of the reasons why the present Bill has taken so long to come before this Council is, that some of the previous high Revenue Officers of Government were in favour of forming Village Panchayets for the management of Second Class Irrigation Works in this Presidency. The proposal that I have put forward before the Council is thus apparently in accord with the views of those officers.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

I may tell the Council that I have had considerable experience in the management of the Second Class Irrigation Works in this Presidency, having inspected, repaired and managed, a considerable number of them in the Deccan, Guzerat and the Karnatick. My acquaintance with these works is rather old, but I do not think things have altered since my days to such an extent as to make my opinion valueless. I think Irrigation Panchayets will be the most suitable agency for the management and upkeep of our Second Class Irrigation Works. The Panchayets will require sympathatic guidance from Government officers in the first period of their existence. When they grow up, they will keep in repair not only our Second Class Irrigation Works but another class of of village works which we are initiating in the shape of Reservoirs for raising subsoil water level in the Deccan tracts. Government have provided one lakh of rupees for this new class of works in the Budget of the next year. When these are constructed, the Village Irrigation Panchayets will look after their upkeep and management also.

With these remarks, I beg to place my motion before the Council for their consideration and adoption.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow said as there were two amendments of the same nature, would it be in order to suggest that it would be well if they could take them both together so that they might not leave them both discussed separately.

His Excellency:—If the Hon. Mr. Godbole's amendment is negatived, the Hon. Mr. Upasani's will necessarily lapse. Perhaps it would be better that the Hon. Mr. Upasani should understand the position. If he wished to speak on the motion for the adjournment, he must speak on the Hon. Mr. Godbole's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said Mr. Godbole's resolution contained something more than a mere adjournment. He proposed that the Bill be re-drafted on a new basis If his motion was rejected there would be room for his motion for further consideration of the Bill, as it stood. His was a different proposal and he thought it would be an advantage to consider them separately. He was entirely in His Excellency's hands, but he was anxious that the Bill, as it stood, should be considered. If he had to speak on this amendment he would lose his right to reply and would be in a false position.

His Excellency said he quite realised the hon. member's position. It was a very unfortunate thing for him that there were two motions for adjournment, and he was afraid that under the rules of all Parliamentary Councils, the member who had the first say had the right to reply, and the other member had to give his views during the course of the debate. If the Hon. Mr. Godbole would agree to divide his motion into two parts, one for the adjournment only, and the other with regard to the Committee. That would give Mr. Upasani the opportunity of saying what he had to say on the question of postponement alone.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole agreed to His Excellency's suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said if the Hon. Mr. Godbole's motion was rejected there would still be room for his.

His Excelleny: The hon. member is quite wrong. We are only considering now only the motion for adjournment. What does the hon. member really want?

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: I will proceed with my motion.

His Excellency: Does the hon. member wish to move his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: Yes.

His Excellency: But I have already told him it is impossible for him to do that. Mr. Godbole has already moved the postponement, and if that was rejected it would be obviously ridiculous to discuss the same resolution twice over.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat supported the amendment and said the Mysore Tank Regulation gave a very satisfactory working arrangement. It would bring in the principle of cooperation, which would be a very valuable thing.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani, speaking in support of the adjournment, said sufficient time had not been given for consideration, and remarked that the translation had only been issued last week. A matter like this, which affected large masses of illiterate people should be proceeded with very slowly. The Bill appeared to have been drafted from the standpoint of official convenience rather than from the standpoint of the ryot.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb rose to a point of order. The hon. member, he said, was discussing the Bill and not the question now before the Council.

Her Excellency: I have given the hon. member considerable latitude, but he should keep to the subject before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: Very well, my lord. He then went on to appeal for further time for consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said in regard to what Mr. Upasani had said he ought to inform the Council that the official translation of the Bill was published three months ago, in December, and the Select Committee had made no alterations in the provisions of the Bill. Therefore the people had had three months in which to consider the proposals. Some misconception seemed to exist as to these works. In the Deccan the works consisted mainly of dams and reservoirs, and even if the Mysore Tank Regulation were borrowed it could not be worked in connection with certainly 90 per cent of these dams.

The Hon. Mr. Godhole rose to a point of order. The question of the Mysore Tank Regulation was to be discussed later on.

His Excellency: The hon. member is quite correct; we are discussing this in two parts.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis: Very well, Sir.

His Excellency: I have given hon. members a considerable amount of latitude, and in the circumstances intend to do so.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis concluded by saying there had been plenty of time for the people to consider these proposals.

HON. SIR RICHARD'S LAMB'S REPLY.

"LACK OF INTELLIGENCE."

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said that they had a double-barrelled motion for adjournment, one discharged by Mr. Godbole and the others by Mr. Apasani, but from different motives. The Hon. Mr. Godbole's was not a motion for adjournment, but for a rejection of the Bill, and he submitted that it was out of order. The motive for the adjournment was with a view to appoint a separate committee who would consider a totally new scheme. He submitted, therefore, though in the matter of words the motion was for adjournment the reasons given had really made it a motion for the rejection of the Bill and was therefore, out of order. As regards the reasons Mr. Godbole gave for what was really a motion for rejection, all he could say was that Mr. Godbole's idea was that the Bill was a rotten one and that it was proposed to replace it by a superior one. They were able to secure irrigation works and rights that were necessary and were not otherwise provided for. He would not say anything on the Mysore regulation for fear of being called to order.

Mr. Upasani's motion for adjournment had been demolished to a considerable extent by Mr. Curtis, by pointing out that the Bill had been published three months. If Mr. Upasani said that in three months he was not able to understand the Bill, he Mr. Upasani was in the same position as he was in regard to the small Bill on Saturday. Mr. Upasani said he could not understand. He would condone with his friend in his apparent lack of intelligence. The Bill was drafted by one of the experts here, and was accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State and if Mr. Upasani could not understand then it was a thing he could condole with. The Bill was simple and direct, and there was no necessity for a long delay to digest its contents. His honourable friends were under the impression that when the Bill became law, it would effect every irrigation work in the country. That was not a fact. He had explained once before that it would not apply to any work until after consideration by Government. It was perfectly beyond the point to urge that the Bill was going to apply to any irrigation work whatever until complete enquiries had been made, and it was considered whether it should be applied at all. There were 8,000 minor works in the Presidency. They could not take into their management unless some legal power was given. He was strongly of opinion that the second reading should not be postponed.

ABSOLUTE SINCERITY.

His Excellency said that the Council would be convinced by what his colleague had said in regard to the adjournment of the Bill. He hoped that the Council would not agree to the amendment, and that honourable members would not be frightened by the forcible remarks of his friend, Sir Richard Lamb. He was sure that Sir Richard Lamb would agree, as he did, that members were acting with absolute sincerity. He hoped Mr. Godbole would see his way to withdraw his motion for adjournment.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT LOST.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said he was not at all keen about the adjournment of the second reading, but he was anxious that the second part of the motion should be considered by the Council.

The motion for adjournment was then put to the Council and lost.

PANCHAYET SYSTEM.

The second section of the amendment, that dealing with the appointment of a Committee to consider and draft a Bill on the lines of the Mysore Bill, was then considered.

Sir Richard Lamb submitted that the motion was out of order. The question was should the Bill he read a second time, and a fresh Bill was totally out of consideration.

TAKEN AT A DISADVANTAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said that he was taken at a disadvantage when he put his motion before the Council. His Excellency asked him to divide it into two parts, and he agreed on the understanding that the second part would come up for consideration, when the first part was disposed of.

H. E. Lord Willingdon said he quite appreciated what the honourable member said but he thought the motion must be drafted in a different manner.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Godbole could move his Bill as ancillary or supplementary to the Bill under consideration after it was passed, delegating power to the panchayet.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said that it was proposed to proceed with the Bill, pass it, and then deal with Mr. Godbole's suggestion for another Bill. He thought it would be better to have one Act. The present would not be a satisfactory position either for the Council or the provinces.

Sir Richard Lamb said that Mr. Godbole was out of order as the second reading was before the Council and he (Mr. Godbole) suggested reference to a separate committee. He did not wish to say that he objected to the Bill as ancillary or subsidiary to the Bill under consideration. Mr. Godbole's motion would be in order as a matter of general public interest.

MOTION ACCEPTED.

His Excellency said that he could not accept his colleague's point of order, as he distinctly told the honourable member that he could move his amendment in two sections. He suggested that the amendment should be moved for the appointment of a committee to report on the matter of second class irrigation in this Presidency with a view to drafting a Bill on the lines of the Mysore Regulation. But after consulting Sir Richard Lamb, His Excellency said that his colleague did not prefer it and was willing to accept Mr. Godbole's resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said that they preferred His Excellency's draft, but were willing to be ruled. He had already spoken at great length. He did not want the Mysore Regulation to be adopted in its entirety, but the Bill as drafted at present was not the proper thing for the management of second class irrigation work. He submitted the motion.

Sir Richard Lamb:—I am perfectly willing.

The motion was put to the Council and carried.

NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Before the Council passed to the consideration of the motion for the second reading, Mr. Godbole said that the Council would find itself in a peculiar position. His proposition was carried and the committee would consider a Bill on the Mysore Regulation. If the committee's report was favourable the present Bill would become unnecessary.

Sir Richard Lamb: Oh, no!

Hon. Mr. Godbole: Yes. Supposing this committee came before the Council to-morrow and reported favourably. This Bill would become unnecessary.

Sir Richard Lamb that a Panchayet Bill might be necessary, this Bill would not become unnecessary, because cause, however excellent the Panchayet Bill was, there would be a number of irrigation works to which it would be impossible to apply the Panchayet system. What was wanted was a Pill dealing with the larger works.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he understood that there were only a small number of such works—about five per cent.

Sir Richard Lamb continuing said that the Bill would be necessary even if there was only one such work, as they involved large sums. He thought they ought to have the power of management and this Bill would give them such power. The Bill gave them control over work in which they were largely interested. The Panchayet Bill would apply to villages which were not important enough to apply the present Bill.

ASSURANCE ASKED FOR.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked if the Bill would not be applied to any but larger works and if the mover would be prepared to say that the Bill would not be applied to other works till the report of the Committee.

Sir Richard Lamb said that he would not be able to give an actual binding assurance. They would carefully refrain from notifying or declaring under the Bill any work unless it became absolutely necessary for the maintenance of work and distribution of water.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said that it would be wise unless there was urgency to postpone the Bill for two or three months. The proper course would be that these two Bills go hand in hand.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow rose to a point of order. There was not alternative, but to proceed with the second reading according to the regulations.

H. E. said that the position as far as he could see was that they must proceed with the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole asked for an assurance by the member-in-charge that the Bill would apply to such second class Irrigation works as dealt with two or more villages.

Sir Richard Lamb said that he could give no more than the general assurance he had given Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Generally it would not be necessary, but he could not commit himself.

SECOND READING DEBATE.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, said that he would set a good example by starting the debate. He said it was a pity that the Bill was not framed on lines which would bring out the communal spirit in the villagers more than it did. It was unfortunate that the manner in which revenue matters were conducted was such that the old spirit had been pushed out of the villages.

THE COMMUNAL SYSTEM.

The Decentralisation Committee had reported that they had made a great mistake in not reviving the old spirit of the communal system, and they were here losing another opportunity of recreating that system provided by this Bill. The Mysore Bill was in evidence of what could be done in this direction. Where the matter concerned two villages, it might be put outside the action of the Panchayet system, but when one village was concerned there was no reason why they should not utilise it. That was where he found fault with the Bill. He was glad to hear Mr. Curtis unconsciously criticising what had fallen from Sir Richard Lamb as to making the Panchayet Bill ancillary and subsidiary to the present Bill. It would have been very desirable that the Panchayet Bill should have been incorporated in the present Bill.

He quite agreed if matters were neglected Government should take the work out of villagers' hands and be mulcted to the extent of the expenditure incurred. There were provisions in the Municipal Acts, which would enforce this, but it was different to say that the man must also be sent to jail. He appealed to the mover as one who showed himself interested in the agriculturists of the Presidency, and though he disagreed with him at times he asked him (the mover) to consider the condition of the people sent to jail for not acting in the way desired. He asked the three Commissioners present in Council to explain the condition of a man who failed to do something of the character and who had been sent to jail.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was called to order at this stage for holding a whispered consultation with Mr. Godbole.

Sir Pherozeshah explained that Mr. Godbole had informed him that as far as the Penal laws were concerned they would not apply to the Ryots. If that was so his remarks would lose some of its force, but it was difficult to know what rights they had when placed at the mercy of a Revenue Officer, who drew inferences from such evidence as was placed before him.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said that seeing that the Council had agreed to a second reading, he proposed that the Council should proceed with the second reading without further delay.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said that the works were the property of the people and if Government took them away the reasons should be clearly shown on the declaration. At present it had to be explained why the Government should not take possession.

(*Continued on page* 10.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

instead of Government giving the reasons why they should take possession.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said that he would not say that there were no circumstances under which Government should take control, but he would say that such circumstances should be special, as where more than one village was concerned, or where the irrigators desired it, or where the irrigators were not prepared to bear the responsibility.

HISTORY OF IRRIGATION LEGISLATION.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis gave a full history of the question of irrigation and legislation since 1894 when a Committee sat to consider the matter. The Committee prepared a report and the Government passed an order which practically amounted to very little more than the spirit of the Mysore Regulation. First they stopped the levy of the cess for repair work, and directed that village officers should be entrusted to see that repairs were carried out. Then in 1903 it was reported that a great portion of the land had passed out of the possession of the villagers and into the possession of money-lenders and others living in the larger towns, and that repairs were being neglected. He made inquiries, and it was plain to him that the village control of those works had broken down completely, that the land was mostly held by non-resident owners, that there was hopeless waste of water and hopeless chaos. He then detailed the various measures taken and considered by the Government, and said finally they had got the present Bill, to which very little possible exception could be taken as it stood now. It had been said that these works were originally constructed by the people themselves. Granted they were, but if the Government had not systematically repaired and put in order these works, not one of them would be in existence at the present day. He asked the Council to say that this was a reasonable and proper measure, and that it be read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said he was still in favour of legislation, and the only question was as to the form that legislation should take. He contended that the present Bill was not the proper and most suitable form of legislation, and that a measure on the lines of the Mysore Regulation would answer the purpose better and would be more suitable. He repeated that legislation was necessary. These works must be kept up, as they were very valuable works.

After further observations, Mr. Godbole said he would support the second reading.

THE HON. SIR RICHARD LAMB'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he did not quite catch the last words of Mr. Godbole. Did he understand him to say that he proposed the second reading?

The Hon. Mr. Godbole: No, supported.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said it had been sufficient for him to appreciate the position of the Hon. Mr. Godbole. He started off by wishing to scrap the Bill altogether in favour of a new measure, but now he was about to support it. Also he did not quite understand Mr. Upasani's position, and did not know whether he intended to support or oppose the second reading. It might be necessary to explain that there were minor irrigation works which differed very largely in quality and size. Some of them were small tanks, with irrigation canals; some were larger, and still others were *bundharies* or dams, and in the case of the latter there were a number of works on which the Government had expended considerable sums of money improving the flow of water. It was to his mind perfectly clear that in the case of small works which did not affect more than a single village it was possible that it might be workable in practice for the Panchayets to manage these minor irrigation works, but he thought it was not possible to allow Panchayets to manage irrigation works which extended beyond the village.

The Mysore Regulation provided for a Panchayet being appointed for any village. He thought his friend Mr. Godbole was very daring in advising them to adopt such a Regulation when he was absolutely unable to tell them how it worked in Mysore. That the subject was worth inquiring into he had admitted by accepting the resolution Mr. Godbole moved. If it was learnt that the experiment had worked well in Mysore, and if they did devise a Bill for presentation to that Council providing for the institution of Panchayets they would have to deal with a very small portion of the minor irrigation works in the Presidency—only the minor irrigation works in single villages,—while all those works which extended to more than one village would be outside, and the Panchayets would have no possible application to them. Whatever might be done about the Panchayets they would have to do something about the other works which could not be managed by the Panchayets. In 1896 the Government decided to go on trying to do without legislation. That attempt had failed. This was a Bill which provided discretion of use and power. It did not in the least propose to make any measure applicable to any irrigation work of any kind until everybody affected had had his full say on the subject. Portions of the Bill recommended themselves even to their critic, the Hon. Mr. Godbole, and he thought when the Bill was passed they would have these provisions working with singular smoothness. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was sorry this Bill had not been so framed as to encourage the communal spirit. He was sorry to say it was so, but the reason was that the communal spirit had so completely failed that thay had been driven to devise other means of maintenance of the works. He would assure, the Council that where the communal spirit survived and was capable of maintaining the works, such works would come neither under this Bill nor of the other Bill if one was brought forward. He would remind the Council of what he had said while speaking on the first reading of the Village Panchayet Bill, and that unfortunate Bill had come back to them from the Government of India altered in such a way that there would be a very long and tedious work before it could be brought before that Council.

AMENDMENTS BY THE HON. MR. UPASANI.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani moved that in the new section 72 of clause 2

"If the term 'Second Class Irrigation Work' is to be used in the Act, it should, I think, be defined as also 'First Class Irrigation Work' to make it clear to what class of works those terms respectively refer. I would suggest the following definitions to be embodied in this section—'An Irrigation Work' shall mean and include every canal, channel, stream, river, pipe, or reservoir natural or artificial or any part thereof which is actually used or required for the purpose of Irrigation.

'First Class Irrigation Work' means and includes every Irrigation work constructed, maintained and controlled solely by Government coming within the definition of canal given in Section 3 of this Act.

'Second Class Irrigation Work' shall mean and include every communal Irrigation work which is not constructed, maintained or controlled, solely by Government but over which it may exercise control and supervision under the provision Works which may be the property of a single individual or family, though the same be enjoyed by separated members or those claiming through them, shall not be liable to be constituted Second Class Irrigation Works."

The mover said, as it stood second class works were not at all clearly defined, and he thought his amendment would give the necessary clearness of definition.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said the sting of the amendment was in its tail. If it was only a definition of second class works that was required he would not have much to say against it, but there was a sentence—the last in the amendment—to which he could not agree. Those members of the Council who were conversant with the method of holding property in Bombay would see at once that this last sentence would mean that practically every work would be covered by that sentence. He should describe this amendment as an attempt to drive a coach and horses through the Act. because in almost every case holders were members of a joint family or derived their title through a member.

The Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad suggested that the last sentence might be omitted.

His Excellency: Is the hon. member agreeable to that?

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: No.

The Hon. Mr. Parek suggested that the words "though the same be enjoyed by separate members or those claiming through them" be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani agreed to this.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he could not accept the amendment, which was put and defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani then further moved:—

New Section 73.—For Section 73 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) substitute the following:—

"Whenever it is found that an Irrigation Work used by the ryots of one or more villages is not maintained in good repair and that the persons interested in the enjoyment of its use are not able or willing to incur the expenditure necessary to keep up the water-supply the Government may undertake to do the required repairs and improvements at its own expense and for that purpose constitute the work to be a Second Class Irrigation Work. In similar other cases also Government may assume control over any such work with the consent of the persons interested or the majority of them in case for any reason they are not able to manage it efficiently. In either case the control thus assumed by Government shall in no way prejudice the rights of the persons entitled to the use of the water from the Irrigation Work but shall be exercised so as to secure them the full enjoyment of those rights more efficiently.

Before making the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 a notification shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" notifying that it is proposed to constitute the work a Second Class work and specifying therein as nearly as possible a full and correct description of the work, its situation, limits and source of supply and not less than four months' time shall be allowed for submission of objections to the proposal."

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he could not accept the amendment, which was put and defeated.

"ONE-MAN WORKS."

The Hon. Mr. Godbole moved an amendment that the words "by more than one irrigator" should be inserted in new section 73 of the Act, which section provides that any canal, channel, stream, river-pipe or reservoir, natural or artificial may be declared a second class irrigation work. The object of the amendment, he said, was to exclude the works of one man, and to see that work which affected the interests of one person only could not be declared.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said that seeing there had been a Committee appointed to deal with second class irrigation works, the gentlemen who had given notice of amendments might withdraw them and let the second reading go through.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta supported the amendment. He said if they opposed this motion they would be perilously approaching confiscation. There were so many of these one-man works, and was it a right attitude for Government to take them over? "It seems to me," he added, "that if you do not exclude these one-man tanks you will be perilously near what may fairly be called confiscation."

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said there were numerous safeguards provided in other sections of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani and the Hon. Mr. Rodda both supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he must confess he was quite unmoved by what he had heard.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: You are very hard-hearted.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb: I don't know about being hard-hearted, but I flatter myself I am fairly hard-hearted, and not likely to be affected by particularly specious arguments which have no substance in them. I object particularly and strongly to the word confiscation. I cannot understand how any hon. member can apply the word confiscation to anything of this kind, seeing that in any work to which the provisions of this Bill are applied there must of necessity be prepared at once a record of rights. I do not see how any man can possibly lose his rights, for all the rights he possesses are fully safeguarded.

A vote was asked for and taken, and then a curious situation arose.

After the votes had been counted, the Chief Secretary to the Government was called up to the dais, and an earnest conversation took place between His Excellency, the members of the Executive and Mr. Curtis. Five minutes or more passed, during which time many books were produced and consulted; then His Excellency rose and said:—

"I am very sorry to keep members waiting so long, but a very interesting situation has arisen, which we are not quite clear about yet."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: Shall we adjourn?

His Excellency: No, I do not think so. I think we shall be able to find a solution.

About five minutes later, His Excellency again rose and said:—I think on the whole it would be as well to accept Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's suggestion and adjourn. Before we adjourn, however, I should like to tell hon. members what the interesting situation is that has arisen. There is an equality of votes, and although we have been making very strenuous efforts, we cannot discover up to the present moment whether the President is entitled to a casting vote or not. We will adjourn now, and try to find a way. We will endeavour to meet you at 11-30 to-morrow morning (Tuesday) and we hope by then to have a solution of the difficulty.

The Council then adjourned.

KARACHI PORT TRUST BILL.

THE VOTING IN TWO DIVISIONS.

Below we give the names of members who voted for and against the two motions on which divisions were taken on Friday.

On the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment on the Karachi Port Trust Bill.

For—Mr. Belvi, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Hidayatallah, Mr. Kamat, the Thakor of Kherwada, Mr. Peerbhoy, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Naik, Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Parekh, Mr. Patel, Mr. Rodda, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Upasani, and Mr. Vishindas.—18.

Against:—The President, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Pattani, Mr. R. Ahmed, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Curtis, Mr. De Monte, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Edroos, Mr. Godbole, Mr. Graham, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Khandalavala, Mr. Kothari, the Chief of Kurundwad, Mr. Jukes, Mr. Lyons, Mr. McBain, Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Mr. Orr, Mr. Procter, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Sprott, and Mr. Turner.—27.

On the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's amendment on the Karachi Port Trust Bill:—

For:—Mr. Ahmad, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Edroos, Mr. Hidayatallah, Mr. Kamat, Mr. Peerbhoy, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Patel, Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Upasani.—11.

Against:—The President, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Hill, Mr. Pattani, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Curtis, Mr. De Monte, Mr. Godbole, Mr. Graham, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Thakore of Kerwada, Mr. Kothari, Mr. Khandalavala, the Chief of Kurundwad, Mr. Lyons, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. McBain, Mr. Samaldas, Mr. Naik, Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Mr. Orr, Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Parekh, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Rodda, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Sprott, Mr. Turner and Mr. Jukes.—34.

INDIAN FINANCE.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ITEMS OF OBJECTIONABLE EXPENDITURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The Appropriation Report for the year 1912-13 is of special importance in view of the announcement that in future the Auditor-General will make his report to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gauntlett begins the Report by an examination of the actual financial result which showed an Imperial surplus of £31,076 and a provincial surplus of £4,514, the improvement being due very largely to increased receipts. The imperial surplus would have been larger but for the further grant aggregating £36,667 made to the provincial governments towards the close of the year. The Auditor-General then proceeds to give a careful analysis of the provincial balances which showed that the net closing balances in all provinces were largely in excess of the prescribed minimum. Of the major provinces Bombay had a net balance of over 96 lakhs, the Punjab and the United Provinces, Madras and Bengal over one crore each. These amounts were in addition to the unspent balances of earmarked imperial grants for education and sanitations.

TO AVOID LAPSES OF GRANTS.

An outstanding feature of the statement is the analysis of the objectionable expenditure which in the Civil Department for India as a whole was 6 per cent. of the total expenditure of the year, while in the Public Works expenditure it stood at as high as 31 per cent. As regards the Civil expenditure a reference was made to the tendency that was noticeable amongst a number of disbursing officers to draw money from the treasury especially in March before it was required for actual expenditure. This was done in most cases to avoid lapses or grants. During the period under review a large number of such cases again came to notice. Such instances clearly indicate that a serious misapprehension still exists amongst certain officers as to the code rules on the subject. It is still necessary to explain at every opportunity the serious consequences, such as frauds, that may arise from a neglect of the rules in question. Mr. Gauntlett gives a number of typical instances, such as a Superintendent of Police in Bengal drew a a sum of Rs. 1,325-4 in March, 1912, subvoucher for Rs. 882-8 was furnished in November, 1912, and for Rs. 364-13 in Jan. 1913. These documents indicated that payment had actually been made in some cases in September, October and December, 1912. The matter has been reported to the Inspector-General of Police. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was drawn by an officer for expenditure on certain agricultural, farms, Madras. Out of this amount he has accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 418-7 up to date. The balance has neither been accounted for, nor refunded. In a letter, dated 13th Aug. 1913, he reported that the unspent balance could not be refunded as the bills for the tools purchased had not yet been received and some further tools and articles had since been ordered. The officer has been instructed to refund the money into the treasury forthwith. Some cases came to light in which attempts were made to avoid audit rules by a manipulation of the accounts or vouchers.

Thus in Burma a Battalion Commandant drew a sum of Rs.200 in September, 1912, on account of cost of petty construction and repairs. He split up the work into two parts of Rs. 100 each, apparently in order to keep the expenditure within his power of sanction. On being asked to explain his action he stated that the cost of wire, etc., ordered from a certain firm had to be paid for immediately and consequently a separate estimate was framed for this, and later on another was made for woodwork. This was held to be no justification for the splitting up of the work and the matter was reported for departmental action and the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police was obtained in January, 1913. Instances were noticed in which officers signing certificates or countersigning bills as controlling authorities failed to scrutinise the documents sufficiently and thus rendered it easy or irregular claims to be preferred and paid. Thus in Bombay the undisbursed allowance of a local fund vaccinator was refunded into the treasury by the officer drawing his pay after nearly 14 months, while the correct procedure is to refund such amounts by short drawal in the pay bill of the next month. It is not clear how the officer continued to certify in his establishment bills month after month that all amounts drawn on previous bills had been duly disbursed and the payee's receipts taken in acquittance rolls filed in his office. The Local Government have since issued orders emphasising the irregular nature of the transaction, and directing that proper precautions should be taken to avoid such irregularities in future.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In his review of the accounts of the Public Works Department Mr. Gauntlett notices very serious irregularities and lays special emphasis on the manipulation of accounts and vouchers with a view to avoid audit objections or lapse of grants. The following are two typical instances. In one division of Burma a cheque for Rs. 3,830-6-0 was paid on a final bill to a contractor on the 31st March, 1912, apparently in order to avoid a lapse of the Budget grant, although the full quantity of the metal paid for had not been collected. Fictitious measurements were recorded to make the payment appear to be in order. In May, 1912, two bills aggregating Rs. 1,908-6-7 for some other works executed by the same contractor, were prepared, but the cheque was withheld pending completion of the metal collection for which a cheque had already been issued. The matter was reported to the Local Government, but they are awaiting the return from leave of the officer responsible. In March, 1913, a cheque was drawn for Rs. 1,182-2-0 for materials ordered from Messrs. Jessop and Company for special repairs to a police station which were not received until July, 1913. An entry was made in a measurement book under date 20th March, 1913, but the cheque was not paid to the firm, but kept in the divisional office until 22nd July, 1913, when it was cancelled and a fresh cheque issued to the firm. There were thirteen other such payments by this executive engineer, Bengal. Another objectionable aspect of the public works expenditure is the unsatisfactory feature of the measurement records of some subordinates, usually sub-overseers. It is that especially in the month of March a comparison of the recorded dates of their measurements with their travelling journals and note books reveals serious discrepancies, reflecting upon the reliability, if not the genuineness, of the measurement records. All cases noticed have been reported to the authorities concerned. In an important case recently dealt with by the United Provinces Government the responsible subordinate (supervisor and Sub-Divisional officer) was censured as his explanation was considered unsatisfactory. To take another instance, the measurement book of a suboverseer in the United Provinces showed that on the 31st May, 1912, he had measured work at Mirzapur-Marihan Road although he was at his headquarters at Mirzapur on that date. This is a very serious matter in view of the very large disbursements in the Public Works Department. On the authority of the measurements carried by these subordinate officers. The justification for these disbursements rests on these measurements, and the most important duties of the officers of the Department on the financial side, are the check of the quality of the materials supplied and the quantity of work done as indicated by measurements. The check of measurements carried out by subordinates is, therefore, an important part of an officer's duties and the fact that such irregularities exist shows the necessity of executive engineers scrutinising most carefully the measurement books and travelling allowance bills of their subordinates.

Concluding, Mr. Gauntlett writes: "The work was hampered by the cadre of the Department being seriously below the sanctioned strength. This was brought to the notice of the Government. During the year under report the rate of recruitment has been temporarily increased, but it will be sometime before the defect can be rectified.

PARSI WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of representatives of various communities in Calcutta, Mr. Burjor Madan, the eldest son of Mr. J. F. Madan, merchant and philanthropist, was married to Miss Mehra H. Katrak on Sunday evening. The marriage ceremony took place at Marble Palace. Over one thousand guests were present. The marriage service was conducted by the High Priest of the Parsees, who recently came from Bombay, the ceremony taking place in the huge courtyard of the Palace.

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„ White do. do.	3	
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
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Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table White	1	8
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	
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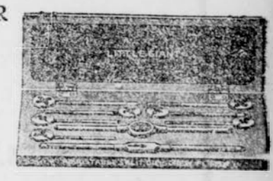

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DANCING SKATERS AT LA SCALA.

The combination of Mr. Bandman with Harry Richard's Tipoli Theatres of Australia which opens at La Scala, on April 3 should produce a charming variety programme to the Bombay public, considering the reputation of the artistes taking part in it. Among them are the well-known decorative dancing skaters Mr. Earle Reynolds and Miss Nellie Donegan. It is reported that they have won various the skating championships of America and Europe during the last ten years, their exhibition being highly artistic, as besides being skaters, they are famous dancers. The weight of their skates, which is 12 lbs. does not in any way hinder their movements and they whisk round and round with perfect ease and gracefulness. Miss Donegan, who dances some of Pavelva's famous dances has an extensive repertoire of turn and is held to be the most artistic dancer of the age. Her latest successes have been in musical comedy and opera dancing. Mr. Reynolds and Miss Donegan preformed at the Palace Theatre for four months running and have given the exhibitions before the late King Edward and King George and Queen Mary.

"LAB Y" ON BISMARCK.

GRANDEUR OF HIS PERSONALITY.

The following is taken from "Truth" of August 4, 1898:—

In the present age, says some French author, mankind desires but does not will. Bismarck's career shows what can be done when the will to do keeps pace with the desire. He was an obscure Prussian Junker. Germany, when he appeared on the scene, was a fortuitous collection of political atoms, and Austria was the predominant Power. The work to which he set himself was to create German unity under the hegemony of Prussia, in order that the latter should be the equal of any other Great Power. The means that he adopted to attain this end varied according to circumstance and opportunity, but the end was never lost sight of. He was the ally of Austria or its opponent; the friend of France or its enemy; he sought the support of Catholics, Protestants, and Socialists, according to what he thought would conduce to his object. He bullied, he flattered, and, it must be admitted, he tricked, as each served his purpose. And he succeeded, as a man of this stamp usually does. His life-struggle should be a lesson to us Radicals. No petty concession diverted him from his aim. He was not a man of vague generalities. He hung on to no pendulum to profit by its swing. He did not drift. His hand was ever on the helm; his eye fixed on the port which he sought to enter. In this there was a striking similarity between him and Mr. Gladstone.

"A PRUSSIAN JUNKER."

Whenever a man has attained greatness we are told about the commanding grandeur of his person and the intelligence that illumines his features. All this was said of Bismarck in later years. But forty years ago, before he became great, no one perceived this. If any one then had been asked to describe his appearance, he would have said that he looked physically strong, and was probably a man of determination, but in no sense one on whom genius had set its seal—in fact, a somewhat commonplace-loking Prussian Junker. I used to know Prince Bismarck very well before he became a European personality, for I was an Attache to the Legation accredited at Frankfort to the old German Diet when he represented Prussia in that august Assembly. His mission then was to insist on equality between the Prusian representative and the Austrian President of the Diet, and the issue was pushed not only politically, but socially. His wife was then a comparatively young woman, and his sons and daughter were children. Often with him, and others, the sittings at a cafe on the Main used to be prolonged until the morning. Then, instead of going to bed, he used to get on a great raw-boned white horse, take a ride, and, on his return, go through the day's business. He seemed able to exist without sleep. As in later days, he was frankness itself, explaining all his aims openly. He was rather a Prussian than a German. His aspiration then was to get hold of a considerable portion of North Germany for Prussia; and, in order to attain this, he was ready to allow France to acquire a good deal of the Rhine Provinces.

A few years later I was with him in Russia. He did not go much into society, but studied Russian, and sought to establish a close friendship between Russia and Prussia, in both of which aims he succeeded. Two men so dissimilar as he and Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, could not have been found. But they managed to hit it off together, and the then Emperor of Russia had a great liking for Bismarck. The Duke of Osuna was then Spanish Ambassador in Russia. He was ostentatiously hospitable. One day at one of his dinners Prince (then Count) Bismarck and I came out of the dining-room together. As we passed through an outer room we saw the Dutch Minister, a somewhat penurious gentleman. Bismarck said to me, "You have often heard of Prussian love of annexation. If we stand talking, and do not let him suppose that we are watching him, you will see Dutch annexation." There was a box of cigars on a side table. The Dutchman approached it, looked towards us, and thinking that we were not observing him, filled his pocket with the cigars.

A MOST HONOURABLE MAN.

In private life Prince Bismarck was a most honest, honourable man. In public life he was not warped in his action by scruples. He found Prussia a small State, and he determined to make it a large State. That he knew what he wanted was his great force. Not only did he seize on all opportunities to attain his end, but he made opportunities. He never neglected any means to ensure success, but, having done so, he accepted the risks of combat with a full knowledge of them. Fortune favoured him. His main good fortune was that he had first to deal with Austrian incapables, and then with that most incapable of incapables, the Emperor Napoleon III. I have always thought that his greatest feat was bending the King of Prussia to his will. The King was a man of ordinary capacity, extremely narrow-minded. Bismarck managed to convince him that he had a sort of divine mission to aggrandise Prussia. When once inspired with this notion, the King became as putty in the hands of his Minister. Prince Bismarck during the later years of Kaiser William's life was the Government. With Kaiser Frederick he had never been on good terms, and he was on even less good terms with the Empress Frederick. Both he and the present Kaiser distrusted the English influence, which, they thought, was exercised over Kaiser Frederick. On the death of the latter, Kaiser William II. and Prince Bismarck soon fell out, for both wished to be master. The result was that Prince Bismarck was dismissed or—as it was officially put—his resignation was accepted. There was a subsequent reconciliation, but the wound was too deep. Prince Bismarck to his death resented the manner in which he had been treated, and did not believe in the statesmanship of the youthful Kai-

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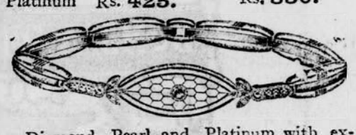

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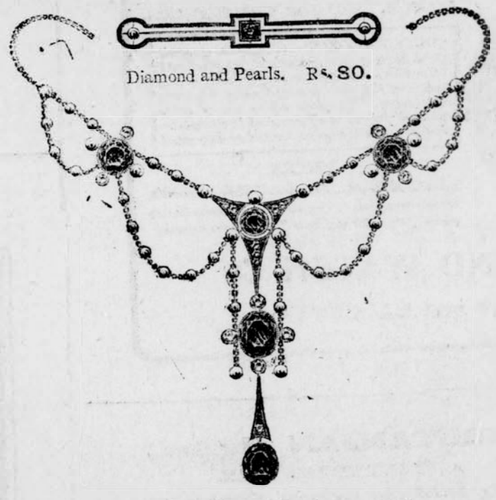

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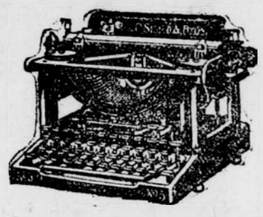

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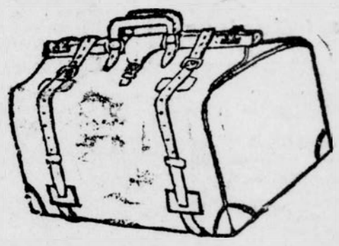

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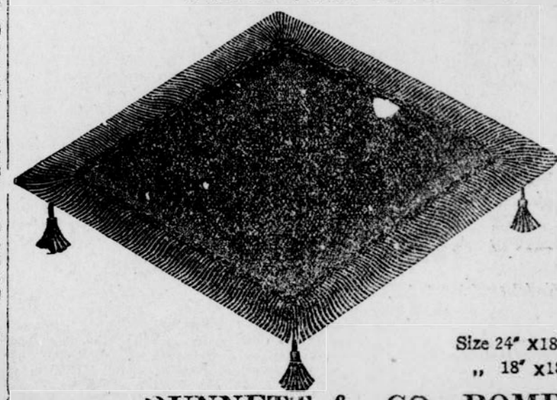

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